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Coyote Creek Riparian Station

Santa Clara County Reservoir Literature Search

Documents containing references to natural and cultural resources in the upstream watersheds of the reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the SCVWD

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Literature Reviews

Introduction

Under contract to the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District), Coyote Creek Riparian Station (CCRS) has conducted a literature search for documents containing natural and cultural resources information on the watersheds upstream from the District's reservoirs. This information is needed to complete Phase 2 of the District's Coordinated Watershed Management Plan. Libraries, government agencies, private institutions, computer databases and knowledgeable individuals were contacted and /or visited to search for relevant documents. Relevant documents were summarized and entered into a bibliographic database. Thirty-seven sources were contacted and thirty-one were visited in person or on-line. A total of ninety-one documents were located and reviewed. Time allotted for the project (2 mo.) allowed a search of moderate thoroughness. Most of the existing published literature, technical papers and academic works should have been found by this search. Unpublished literature and correspondence is more difficult to search thoroughly and many additional documents of this nature may exist that were not found.

This document contains the following information:

- Description of search methods
- Results of the literature search
- Summaries of each document (Appendix I)
- Computer database reference (Appendix II)
- Tables and figures photocopied from documents (Appendix III)

Data were collected for the following ten reservoir watersheds:

- Coyote Reservoir
- Anderson Reservoir
- Chesbro Reservoir
- Uvas Reservoir
- Calero Reservoir
- Almaden Reservoir
- Guadalupe Reservoir
- Lexington Reservoir
- Vasona Reservoir
- Stevens Creek Reservoir

Methods

The methods included:

1) Identifying the watershed areas
2) Contacting potential sources of information
3) Searches of computer databases, university and government libraries and organizational files
4) Summarizing documents
5) Entering of information into a bibliographic database

Identifying watershed areas
Ten District reservoir watersheds were included in the search; they are listed in Table 1. Watershed, in this case, refers to all of the land which drains into the reservoirs (some persons contacted assumed it meant land designated as watershed or owned by a water district). Determination of whether or not a document referred to a reservoir watershed was made using various maps, including De Lorme Atlas and Gazeteer, Thomas Guide, USGS 7.5' topos and maps provided in reviewed documents. Documents were included if they contained any specific information about natural or cultural resources in one of the target watersheds.

Contacting potential sources of information
A list of potential sources was prepared, and these were contacted by telephone, and if believed to house relevant information, visited in person or on-line and searched by whatever means were available. Sources are listed in Table 2.

Searches of computer databases, university and government libraries and organizational files
Search methods included computer databases, card catalogs, manual searching of files and shelves and the assistance of knowledgeable individuals. Documents were included if they contained any specific information about natural or cultural resources in one of the target watersheds. Natural resource information covered is primarily biological. Geological, seismological and hydrological information was not included unless it seemed particularly relevant to management of natural resources. Cultural resource information includes archeological sites and designated historic structures. Archeological information was often difficult to obtain because many studies regard site information as confidential to protect artifacts.

Summarizing documents
Abstracts were written for most of the documents, emphasizing documented natural and cultural resources in the watershed areas. In a few cases, provided abstracts where used for documents that were not obtained for review. In general, documents were taken at face value; a critical review was not attempted. However, if the reviewers doubted the quality of reviewed information, we attempted to include enough information so that another knowledgeable reader could reach the same conclusion. Tables and maps containing natural and cultural resource information were photocopied from reviewed documents when possible.

Entering of information into a bibliographic database
Bibliographic information was entered into Refs 7.8.0, a shareware application that is provided to the District with this report. Appendix II contains instructions for using the software.

Results

Sources of documents are listed in Table 2. Sources included government agencies, universities, libraries, non-profit organizations and computer databases. Table 2 also lists the number of documents obtained at each source. Because many documents were located at multiple sources, the numbers somewhat reflect the order in which sources were visited. The contract called for searches in five categories; the results of each are summarized below:

1. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents.** CEQA and NEPA documents, such as environmental impact reports, are not centrally catalogued or archived. Finding these documents depended on contacting individuals, primarily agency planners, who had maintained comprehensive files and were willing to allow access to them. The Santa Clara County Planning Department (contact: Hugh Graham, Associate Planner), The Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department (contact: Dave Pierce, Parks Planner) and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (contact: Doug Padley, District Biologist) provided the majority of documents in this category. Many people believe that the State Clearinghouse archives CEQA documents, but it does not; it distributes documents and does not keep an archive or database. Public and University libraries had some CEQA and NEPA documents.

2. **Academic dissertations and theses.** These were effectively found using university library databases. The majority of relevant documents in this category were found at San Jose State University. The Thesis and Dissertation Abstracts on CD at UC Santa Cruz and other universities was found to be fairly comprehensive.

3. **Agency and organizational files**. Many of the documents in this category also fall under the category of CEQA and NEPA documents. Correspondence and other 'gray literature', which most agencies and organizations have a great deal of, was not easily searched. As mentioned above, success in this category depends on finding and gaining the cooperation of individuals who keep files or know where documents are. The Henry Coe Sector Office, California Department of Parks and Recreation (contact: Kay Robinson, Supervising Ranger), provided many documents.

3. **Reference works.** After discussion with the District, reference works were deemed to be a lower priority than documents that refer to specific resources, and were consequently less thoroughly covered. Public and university libraries contain most of the documents in this category.

4. **Museums Specimens.** Museums contacted do not do a geographically limited search of this nature for their collections. Most produce printouts (for a fee) for given taxa by county. Buying and manually searching these printouts for relevant specimens was deemed to be beyond the scope of this project. Information about Archeological specimens is catalogued at the Northwest Information Center (NIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University. The NIC is protective of site information and would need to be contacted directly by the District to release information.

Watershed Summaries

The results for each reservoir watershed are summarized below, followed by list of the documents. The number of documents found for each reservoir watershed is listed in Table 1. Appendix I contains the summaries that were written for each document. Appendix III contains photocopies of tables and maps from some of the documents.

Anderson Reservoir /Coyote Reservoir

Anderson and Coyote Reservoirs are listed together because they are both in the watershed of Coyote Creek and because many of the documents found apply to both of them. Thirty-four documents were found for this watershed.

Ten of these are environmental reports for projects or policies in or affecting the watershed, eleven are academic reports, five are management plans or resource inventories by public agencies, two are published journal articles, three are letters, two are water quality or limnological studies and one is a newsletter. This is the largest and most thoroughly studied of the SCVWD reservoir watersheds. Henry Coe State park has been a focus for research on natural and cultural resources, a number of academic studies have been done in the Diablo Range and CEQA/NEPA/ESA required environmental assessments provide additional information. Useful baseline data exist for many plant and animal taxa, though large areas of the watershed have not been studied. A relatively large amount of archeological work has been done in this watershed, mostly in Henry Coe State park.

See additional listings under the heading "Multiple Reservoirs" at the end of this section.

Aceituno, M. E., M.L. Caywood, S.J. Nicola and W.I. Follett. 1976. "Occurrence of native fishes in Alameda and Coyote Creeks, California."California Fish and Game 62 /3, pp. 195-207

Alameda, Contra Costa and Santa Clara Counties, East Bay Regional Park District, Association of Bay Area Governments and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Pacific Southwest Regional Office. May 1977. "Ridgelands: a multijurisdictional open space study." 68 pp.

Brady and Associates, Inc. Oct, 1996. "Joseph D. Grant and Ed R. Levin County Parks resource management plan. Final." 32 pp + appendices

California Department of Parks and Recreation. February 1989. "Henry W. Coe State Park, Reservoir Management Plan " approved by Harry K Batlin, District Supervisor, Gavilan District. 164 pp

Christman, B. and L. Long. Sept., 1995. "Summary of aquatic amphibians and reptiles found at Henry Coe State Park" Letter from National Biological Survey to Superintendent Kay Robinson, Henry Coe State Park. 1 pg + attachments

Craig, D. L. 1986. "The seasonal food habits in sympatric populations of puma (*Puma concolor*), coyote (Canis latrans), and bobcat (Lynx rufus) in the Diablo Range of California." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State University. 61 pp.

Cultural Heritage Planning, Resource Protection Division, California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1982. "Henry Coe State Park inventory of cultural resources. Draft." 189 pp

DeNardo, D.. 1995. "Brief summary of research ." Letter, from Office of Laboratory Animal Care to Henry Coe Sate Park, UC Berkeley. 1 pp.

Dunne, J. and J. Bartolome. Jan, 1990. "Grassland communities of Henry Coe State Park." Department of Forestry and Resource Management, UC Berkeley. 18 pp.

Goldner, B. H., Habitat Restoration Group, John Stanley and Associates. June 1990. "Coyote Dam outlets works replacement Final Negative Declaration. Project number 9188, SCH number 90030281." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District, 50 pp. + appendices.

Goodrich, T.. May, 1994. "An archeological survey of some major drainages in Henry W. Coe State Park, Santa Clara and Stanislaus Counties." Thesis (M.A.), Department of Social Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA, 79 pp.

Hopkins, R. A.. 1981. "The density and home range characteristics of mountain lions in the Diablo Range of California." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State University. 48 pp.

Hopkins, R. A.. 1989. "Ecology of the puma in the Diablo Range, California." Phd dissertation, Wildland Resource Science, UC Berkeley. 262 pp.

Jennings, V. R. 1985. "Home range, habitat utilization and activity patterns of the black-tailed deer of the Diablo Range of California ." Thesis (M.A.)--San Jose State University.

Kutelik, M.J., H.S. Shellhammer, R.H. Barret and J.W. Bartolome. May, 1985. "A study of the large mammal community in the Diablo Range of California. 1984-85 progress report." San Jose State University, Department of Biology and California Department of Forestry. 74 pp.

Matthiesen, D. G., et al. 1974. "An ecological baseline and human impact study of Henry Coe State Park." San Jose State University. NSF student originated studies program.

Phillips, J. A. May, 1985. "Acclimation of re-introduced tule elk in the Diablo Range, California." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State University. 106 pp.

Pitt, R. and M. Bozeman. 1980. "Water quality and biological effects of urban runoff on Coyote Creek; phase 1 - preliminary survey." Environmental Protection Agency Report EPA-600/2. 81 pp.

Planning Collaborative, May 1991. "Coyote Lake Park master plan. Draft preliminary master plan document. Draft Environmental Impact Report." Prepared for County of Santa Clara Parks and Recreation Dept. and Coyote Lake Park Task Force. 94 pp. + appendices

Planning Collaborative, Inc., AGS, Inc., A.N. West, Inc., Richard Trainer Engineers, Brookwater Design, Habitat Restoration Group, and Archeological Resource Management. Aug., 1992. "Anderson Lake Park master plan. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department and Anderson Park Task Force. 120 pp. + appendices

Santa Clara County Planning Department. July, 1991. "Environmental scan of Lakeview Meadows Ranch -discussion of environmental evaluation." 3 pp.

Santa Clara County Planning Department. April, 1995. "Initial study/environmental scan of Coyote and Anderson Reservoir watershed areas."

Santa Clara County Transportation Agency. Oct, 1984. "Cochrane Bridge Replacement Project. Initial Study and Negative Declaration (CEQA). Environmental Assessment and Section 4(f) Evaluation (NEPA)." 79 pp.

Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society. 1997. "The Avocet"

Santa Clara Valley Water District. October 1985. "Planning Study consisting of the Engineer's Report and Final Negative Declaration for modifications of Leroy Anderson Dam and spillway. Project number 9186." Santa Clara Valley Water District, 38 pp. + appendices.

Schauss, Martha. May, 1980. "Population dynamics of wild pigs in Grant Park." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State University, 70 pp.

Scoppettone, G., and J. Smith. 1978. "Additional records on the distribution and status of native fishes in Alameda and Coyote Creeks, California." California Fish and Game, 64:1.

Smith, J., C. A. Pelles and L. Raymaker. Jan, 1987. "An evaluation of recreational and wildlife values of some ponds in Henry W. Coe State Park." Department of Biology, San Jose State University, 74 pp.

State of California, Department of Water Resources, Central District. May, 1978. "Anderson Reservoir limnological investigation. A study by the Department of Water Resources and the Santa Clara Valley Water District. State of California, Department of Water Resources, Central District." 72 pp. + appendices

State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation. Oct, 1985. "Henry W. Coe State Park general plan." 124 pp.

Swaim, K., LSA Associates. Aug, 1994. "Letter to Timothy Neely, California Department of Parks and Recreation Resource Ecologist regarding results of aquatic surveys at Henry Coe State Park." 2 pp.

Terra Sol Ltd. May 1978. "A draft environmental impact report on the subdivision of the Lands of Janus, et al." Prepared for South Valley Homes-South Valley Associates, Morgan Hill.

Terra Sol, Inc. Oct, 1978. "A draft environmental impact report for lands of Austin." Prepared for Vern Austin.

Thomas Reid and Associates. Aug., 1991. "Gilroy Hot Springs resort project, revised draft environmental impact report." GPA file # 3956-86-34-89-GP-89z, state clearinghouse # 89052325.

Chesbro Reservoir

Two documents were found for the Chesbro Reservoir watershed, both are environmental reports for flood control projects on Llagas Creek. Few wildlife studies have been completed in this watershed. Some fisheries information is available for the reservoir and for Llagas Creek. Two archeological sites have been documented in the vicinity of the reservoir.

See additional listings under the heading "Multiple Reservoirs" at the end of this section.

Environmental Science Associates. April 1974. "Working paper/environmental assessment for proposed upper and lower Llagas Creek watershed flood control project. Project volume I and volume II (technical appendices). Summary report ESA-EIR-0174." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District. 177 pp.

United States Department of Agriculture. May 1982. "Final Environmental Impact Statement / Report for the proposed Llagas Creek watershed project." Local sponsors - Loma Prieta Resource Conservation District, Gavilan Water District, Santa Clara Valley Water District. 99 pp. + appendices.

Uvas Reservoir

Two documents were found for the Uvas Reservoir watershed. One is a timber harvest plan, the other is an EIR. Some wildlife inventory work was done, and several special status species documented, at a site near Summit Road high in the watershed. No documentation of cultural resources was found.

See additional listings under the heading "Multiple Reservoirs" at the end of this section.

Hannon, M., RFP. 1992. "Timber harvest plan # 1-92-007 SCL (Markarian THP) "California Department of Forestry files. 36 pp.

Ruth and Going, Inc. July, 1983. "Draft Environmental Impact Report for Blair Broadcasting of California TV Transmitter." Lead agency: Santa Clara County Planning Department.

Calero Reservoir

Seven documents were found for Calero Reservior. Five are environmental reports for projects in the watershed, one is a water quality study and one is an academic dissertation. Some wildlife information is available for this watershed, including species lists and documentation of a number of special status species and sensitive habitats. Significant archeological resources have been documented around Calero Reservoir, including Native American burial sites. Water quality and limnological information is available for the reservoir.

See additional listings under the heading "Multiple Reservoirs" at the end of this section.

CH2M Hill, California, Inc., ABACUS, Inc.. Nov 1992. "Calero County Park master plan. Draft program environmental impact report." Prepared for County of Santa Clara Parks and Recreation Department. 182 pp + appendices

City of San Jose. July, 1996. "Draft environmental impact report for the Tradition Golf Club " Prepared by Mindigo and Associates. 251 pp. + appendix

Clifton, D.G. and I.S. Gloege. 1987. "Water quality of Calero Reservoir, Santa Clara County, California, 1981-83." USGS Open-file reports, Water Resources Investigations, 86-4105. 41 pp.

Engineering - Science Inc. November 1983. "Environmental assessment, initial study and negative declaration for the Calero Dam hydroelectric facility." 16 pp.

Resources and Ecology Projects. April 1971. "Environmental Impact Study, Calero Reservoir Project Santa Clara County, California." Prepared for Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District. 20 pp.

Santa Clara Valley Water District. April 1987. "Calero Pipeline planning study consisting of the Engineer's Report and Draft Negative Declaration. Project number 92312." 31 pp. + appendices.

Sklenar, K. S. 1984. "The production of the earthy-smelling compound geosmin by Anabaena and a comparison of two reservoir management techniques used for the control of geosmin-related taste and odor problems in California reservoirs." Ph.D. dissertation, UC Berkeley. 230 pp.

Almaden Reservoir

No documents were found that refer only to the Almaden Reservoir watershed. See listings under the heading "Multiple Watersheds" at the end of this section.

Guadalupe Reservoir

Four documents were found for the Guadalupe Reservoir watershed. Two are plant lists compiled by California Native Plant Society botanists, one is a pair of California Natural Diversity Database reports on a rare plant locality and one is an academic study of aquatic insects in Guadalupe Creek. The plant lists are thorough, and the aquatic insect study provides a species list for upper Guadalupe Creek. We found no documentation of cultural resources in this watershed.

See additional listings under the heading "Multiple Reservoirs", at the end of this section.

Corelli, T.. May, 1994. "California native species field survey forms (2) documenting occurrence of *Clarkia concinna automixa* in Sierra Azul Open Space Preserve." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 4 pp.

Schonert, R.A. 1958. "Survey of the aquatic insects of upper Guadalupe Creek." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State College. 80 pp.

Zappacosta, O.. Jan, 1990. "Plant list of Almaden Quicksilver County Park." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 13 pp.

Zappacosta, O. and S. Casey. 1996. "Partial plant list, Sierra Azul Preserve, Wood Road, from Hicks Road to Guadalupe Creek." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 7 pp.

Lexington Reservoir

Fifteen documents were found for the Lexington Reservoir watershed. Ten are environmental reports for projects in the watershed, two are academic studies, one is a USGS water quality report, one is a CDF fire damage report and one is a published journal article. Most of the wildlife information for this watershed is from environmental impact reports. Species lists exist for several sites in the watershed and a number of special status plant and animal species are documented in the watershed. Environmental effects of the 1985 Lexington fire have been documented. Archeological sites and historic structures have been documented in the watershed, mostly in the area west of the reservoir.

See additional listings under the heading "Multiple Reservoirs" at the end of this section.

Brady and Associates. 1992. " Lake Canyon wastewater facilities. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for Santa Clara County.

Bringuel, G.J.. 1967. "A study of the cone and seed insects of Douglas-fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, in the Santa Cruz Mountains of California." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State College, Biol Sci Dept. 103 pp.

Butler, D. and P. Stanton, SCVWD (engineers report), S. Strelow, Strelow Consulting (initial study/negative declaration). May, 1995. "Santa Clara Valley Water District. Lexington dam modifications planning study. Consisting of the engineers report and draft initial study/negative declaration."

Earth Metrics, Inc. July 1986. "Lexington Reservoir master plan. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for County of Santa Clara Department of Parks and Recreation.

Earth Metrics, Inc. Jan, 1986. "Revised draft environmental impact report for the proposed Western California University." Prepared for Town of Los Gatos.

Earth Metrics, Inc. Aug 1977. "Draft environmental impact report for a proposed timber harvest on the novitiate property in the Santa Cruz Mountains." Santa Clara County. 68 pp.

Fago, C.E. and C.O. Stone. July, 1985. "Lexington fire watershed damage assessment and recommendations." California Department of Forestry. 15 pp + appendices.

Fisher, F. 1973. "Observations on the Spawning of the Mississippi Silversides, *Menidia audens*, (Hay)." California Fish and Game, 59 :4. pp. 315-316.

James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers. Oct, 1980. "Environmental impact report on selected alternatives for wastewater management in the Lexington basin." Prepared for Santa Clara County. 68 pp.

Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. Oct., 1975. "California College of Chiropractic: supplemental report to accompany application for special use permit." Submitted to: Santa Clara County Planning Dept.

Santa Clara County Planning Department. July 1995. "Draft environmental impact report. Los Gatos Country Club." 178 pp.

Santa Clara County Planning Department. April 1990. "Draft environmental impact report. Use permit request for expansion of Lexington Quarry."

Schott, M.C.. 1989. "Lake Canyon: a community's quest for satisfactory sewage disposal (California)." San Jose State University (6265) Thesis (M.A.). 110 pp.

Taylor, M.J., J.M Shay and S.N. Hamlin. 1993. "Changes in water-quality conditions in Lexington Reservoir, Santa Clara County, California, following a large fire in 1985 and flood in 1986." USGS Open-file Reports, Water Resources Investigations, 92-4172. 23 pp.

U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration and State of California, Department of Transportation. 1996. "Draft environmental impact statement/report. Route 17 at Lexington Reservoir interchange." 172 pp. + appendices.

Vasona Reservoir

No relevant documents were found specifically for the Vasona Reservoir watershed, though this reservoir is in the same drainage as Lexington Reservoir (Los Gatos Creek). Some documents were found which refer to the watershed, but,. probably because this watershed is highly urbanized, no natural or cultural resources were documented.

Stevens Creek Reservoir

Seven documents were found for the Stevens Creek Reservoir watershed. Four are environmental reports for projects in the watershed, one is a plant list compiled by a California Native Plant Society botanist, one is a file report on a hummingbird banding project and one is a published journal article on owls. Species lists exist for some areas in this watershed. No rare or endangered species have been documented. One archeological site and several historic structures exist in Stevens Creek County Park.

See additional listings under the heading "Multiple Reservoirs" at the end of this section.

Addis, L.. 1987. "Partial flora of Montebello Ridge Open Space Preserve." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 6 pp.

Colwell, R.R.. 1994. "Report to Montebello open space district. Rufous hummingbird banding project." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 5 pp.

Environmental Science Associates, San Francisco. Feb, 1994. "Stevens Creek County Park master plan. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department. 188 pp + appendices.

Hagley, G.D.. Aug, 1973. "EIR on proposed change in zoning from exclusive A to A1-100 of Montebello Rd. 3 miles west of Stevens Canyon Rd." Furnished by J Robert Dempster, prepared by Glen D. Hagley, Civil Engineering, Burlingame. 3 pp.

Noble, P.L.. 1990. "Density of owls at Montebello Ridge Open Space Preserve, Santa Clara County, California." Western Birds 21:11-16. 15 pp.

Santa Clara Valley Water District. April 1985. "Planning study consisting of the engineer's report and negative declaration for the Stevens Creek Dam modifications. Project number 9191." 31 pp. + appendices.

Western Ecological Services Co. March 1983. "Stevens Creek Dam vegetation and wildlife assessment." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District. 6 pp.

Multiple Reservoirs

Twenty documents were found that refer to more than one watershed. Eleven of these are environmental reports for projects or policies affecting two or more of the target watersheds. Four are USGS water quality or limnological reports. Two are academic studies. One is a published journal article on fishes, one is a California Natural Diversity Database Report and one is a birding guide. These documents contain a number of area-wide descriptions of natural and cultural resources as well as documentation of some specific sites.

Averett, R.C., P.R. Wood and K.S. Muir. 1971. "Water Chemistry of the Santa Clara Valley, California." USGS Open-file Report. 24 pp.

Boundy, J.J. 1990. " Biogeography and variation in southern populations of the garter snake *Thamnophis atratus*, with synopsis of the *Thamnophis couchii* complex." Thesis (M.A.), Dept of Biology, San Jose State University. 114 pp.

Brady and Associates. 1988. "South county joint policy plan . Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for County of Santa Clara, City of Morgan Hill, City of Gilroy.

Britton, L.J., R.F. Ferreira and R.C. Averett. 1974. "Limnological data from selected lakes in the San Francisco Bay Region, California." USGS Open-file Report. 79 pp.

California Department of Fish and Game. 1996. "Rarefind Report, California Natural Diversity Database, updated 12-2-96." 47 pp.

Engineering - Science Inc. December 1992. "Negative Declaration and Expanded Initial Study weather modifications program (cloud seeding)." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District. 60 pp + appendices.

Harvey and Stanley Associates, Inc., and HEA, Division of Kleinfelder and Associates. June, 1984. "Steelhead management plan and institutional/financial analysis. Pajaro river habitat management study." Prepared for Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments. 64 pp.

Harvey and Stanley Associates, Inc. Aug., 1981. "Botanical and wildlife surveys of the proposed communications facility. Loma Prieta, Santa Clara County." Prepared for Watson Communications Systems.

Leidy, R.A. 1984. "Distribution and Ecology of Stream Fishes in the San Francisco Bay Drainage." Hilgardia, 52:8.

Milliken, R.T.. 1991. "An ethnohistory of the indian people of the San Francisco Bay area from 1770 to 1810." University of California, Berkeley, Ph.D. dissertation. 674 pp.

Planning Analysis and Development, Inc. Sept, 1994. "Santa Clara County general plan. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for Santa Clara County Planning Department. 200 pp.

Rickman, D., K. Fish, K.E. Dickey Sr., C.K. Hart, L. Longa, J.R. Melton, A.T. Henley. 1981. "Water in the Santa Clara Valley: A History." The California History Center, De Anza College. 155 pp.

Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors. Oct., 1976. "Proposed application of rural residential variable density zoning district lands in the south Santa Clara Valley which are currently zoned A1-2.5 Acres."

Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society. 1990. "Birding at the Bottom of the Bay - A Site Guide to Seeing the Birds in Santa Clara County." Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society. 124 pp.

Santa Clara Valley Water District. January 1980. "Planning study consisting of the engineer's report and final environmental impact report for Anderson force main, cross valley pipeline, and Almaden valley pipeline unit II. Project numbers 9235, 9232 and 9230." 84 pp. + appendices.

Thomas Reid Associates. Jan, 1995. "Santa Clara Valley Water District / Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Dept. Leases renewal project. Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study. Project number 5-9579-109." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District. 200 pp.

URS Research Company. April 1974. "Environmental settings of the watersheds and floodplains of the Guadalupe River, Coyote Creek, and their tributaries. URS 7425." Prepared for George S. Nolte and Associates. 95 pp.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants. 1992. "Assessment of mercury in water and sediments of Santa Clara Valley streams and reservoirs." Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.

Zitney and Associates, ZM Associates. July, 1995. "Draft supplemental environmental impact report for the Santa Clara County trails master plan update." Prepared for Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation, 100 pp.

Table 1. Santa Clara Valley Water District Reservoirs and number of documents found for each.

Coyote Reservoir/Anderson Reservoir	34
Chesbro Reservoir	2
Uvas Reservoir	2
Calero Reservoir	7
Almaden Reservoir	0
Guadalupe Reservoir	4
Lexington Reservoir	15
Vasona Reservoir	0
Stevens Creek Reservoir	7
Multiple Reservoirs	20
Total	91

Table 2. Sources of information and number of documents found at each location. An asterisk indicates sources which held duplicates of documents that had been found elsewhere.

Biosis database	0*
California Native Plant Society	0*
California State Library, State Clearinghouse	0
California Water Resources Control Board - publications office	0*
California Department of Parks and Recreation-Henry Coe Sector office	15
California Academy of Sciences	2*
California Department of Fish and Game-Resources Library	1*
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Felton office	1
California State Library	1*
Caltrans	0
City of Los Gatos Planning Office	1
City of San Jose Planning Office	1
Coyote Creek Riparian Station	1
Cupertino Public Library	0*
Earth Sciences Library, UC Berkeley	1
Folio database, Stanford University	0*
Gladis database, U.C. Berkeley	1*
Governor's Planning Office	0
Los Gatos Public Library	2*
McHenry Library, U.C. Santa Cruz - Pro-Quest Thesis and Dissertation database	1*
Melvyl database, University of California	0*
Meyer Government Documents Library - Stanford University	0*
Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District	8
Museum of Vertebrate Zoology	0
San Jose Water Company	0
San Jose State University - Clark Library	6*
Santa Clara Valley Water District	13
Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society	1
Santa Clara County Planning Office	21
Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department	5
Shields Library, UC Davis	2
State Lands Commission	0
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Online Library Service	0*
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento office	0*
Valley Transportation Authority	0
Water Resources Center Archives, UC Berkeley	7
World Wide Web	0

APPENDIX I Abstracts

Coyote Reservoir / Anderson Reservoir

Citation:
Aceituno, M. E., M.L. Caywood, S.J. Nicola and W.I. Follett. 1976. "Occurrence of native fishes in Alameda and Coyote Creeks, California."California Fish and Game 62 /3, pp. 195-207

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California State Department of Fish and Game, Resources Library, Sacramento

* Fish @ Coyote Ck d/s of Res.

Abstract: Recent samples of native fishes in Alameda and lower Coyote Creeks are compared to earlier collection records. Alameda Creek was found to have retained much of its fish fauna while Coyote Creek had apparently lost over half its fish species. The paper provides a summary of earlier fish collections and tables summarizing recent collections. All sampling in Coyote Creek was downstream from SCVWD reservoirs.

Citation:
Alameda, Contra Costa and Santa Clara Counties, East Bay Regional Park District, Association of Bay Area Governments and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Pacific Southwest Regional Office. May 1977. "Ridgelands: a multijurisdictional open space study." 68 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

Abstract: This study was a cooperative effort by the listed agencies to analyze open space resources in the Diablo Range and produce recommendations for the long term, multijurisdictional preservation policy of the participating agencies. The study area encompassed most of the undeveloped lands of the Diablo Range in Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Clara County, including the watershed of Anderson and Coyote Reservoirs. Natural and cultural resources of the region are summarized, relevant issues are identified and open space preservation efforts are analyzed. General recommendations for effective open space preservation by the participating agencies are given. No specific information about natural or cultural resources is given.

Citation:
Brady and Associates, Inc. Oct, 1996. "Joseph D. Grant and Ed R. Levin County Parks resource management plan. Final." 32 pp + appendices

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District, Administrative Office, Los Altos.

* Sensitive wildlife @ Grant Ranch

Abstract: This is a resource management plan for two county parks in the Diablo Range east of San Jose. Part of Grant Ranch County Park is in the watershed of Anderson Reservoir, via San Felipe Creek. The purpose of the plan is to assess impacts of, and develop policies for cattle grazing and public use in these parks. The Vegetation and Wildlife Resources section describes the habitat types found in the parks and the occurrence of special status species. A map of vegetation is given. A map of sensitive wildlife resources and sensitive botanical resources is given. The appendices includes a map of lakes and ponds, a confirmed plant list, a list of special status species observed or expected to occur and a list of animal species observed or expected to occur in Grant Ranch Park. Cultural resources are not discussed.

Citation:
California Department of Parks and Recreation. February 1989. "Henry W. Coe State Park, Reservoir Management Plan " approved by Harry K Batlin, District Supervisor, Gavilan District. 164 pp

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

Abstract: Henry Coe State Park encompasses over 70,000 acres and contains 95 reservoirs constructed by previous landowners. The reservoirs range in size from 200 square feet to 35 surface acres. This report is a long term plan for their management and includes a survey and evaluation of the natural values of each reservoir. The plan calls for management of 9 of the reservoirs for recreational fishing, five of which are to be managed for native fish. 8 of the reservoirs are to be managed for herpetofauna and 48 are to be removed, because they are considered to be an erosion hazard. The report rates each reservoir according to wildlife values, maintenance costs, public health and safety and recreational benefits. 50 of the reservoirs contain water year round during an average rain year. Twenty contain fish, including rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, green sunfish, black crappie and black bullhead. Native fish found in the streams of Henry Coe park include the Sacramento squawfish, Sacramento sucker and California roach. Other aquatic organisms found in the reservoirs are the California newt, California red-legged frog, western pond turtle, pacific treefrog and bullfrog. The only rare or endangered plant species that has been documented in the park is *Streptanthus callistris.* Appendixed to the report are copies of field survey forms for each reservoir, including notes on vegetation and animal species.

* Species found in Henry Coe

Citation:
Christman, B. and L. Long. Sept., 1995. "Summary of aquatic amphibians and reptiles found at Henry Coe State Park" Letter from National Biological Survey to Superintendent Kay Robinson, Henry Coe State Park. 1 pp. + attachments

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

Abstract: This letter summarizes surveys for aquatic amphibians and reptiles in Henry Coe State Park by National Biological Survey personnel. The surveys were part of a statewide study of declines in amphibian populations. Western pond turtle, California newt, aquatic garter snake, pacific treefrog, and foothill yellow-legged frog were found in the park. A lack of California red-legged frogs in some ponds and the lower than expected number of foothill yellow-legged frogs was attributed to the presence of largemouth bass and sunfish. Copies of field survey forms are attached.

*

* MAMMALS @ Diablo Range

Citation:
Craig, D.L. 1986. "The seasonal food habits in sympatric populations of puma (*Puma concolor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) in the Diablo Range of California." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State University, 61 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Clark Library, San Jose State University, San Jose.

Abstract: Scat analysis was used to determine the food habits of puma, coyote and bobcat in the Diablo Range. The study area ranged from Grant Ranch Park in the north to Henry Coe State Park in the south, but most work was performed on the San Felipe Ranch, which encompasses 13,000 ha and is in the watershed of Anderson Reservoir. The purpose of the study was to document seasonality of prey utilization by the three species and to determine the amount of dietary overlap between them. Though sample sizes were small, puma appeared to concentrate on deer year round, bobcats appeared to concentrate on small rodents year round and coyotes concentrated on small rodents and berries but utilized alternate prey as they became abundant. There was high dietary overlap for all three species.

Citation:
Cultural Heritage Planning, Resource Protection Division, California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1982. "Henry Coe State Park inventory of cultural resources. Draft ." 189 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

Abstract: This report summarizes the findings of archeological surveys conducted by state archeologist in 1982. The survey was designed to test the hypothesis that the park area would reveal evidence of long time settlement and multiple adaptive strategies, and to address the issue of territorial boundaries between Ohlone and Northern Valley Yokuts habitation. The data indicate permanent or semi permanent habitation on all major streams in the park. Four native American sites were known before the survey and an additional forty-two were found. Sites, which tended to be located along flat sheltered canyon bottoms, included midden deposits, stone tools, milling stations, cupule petroglyphs and fire cracked rock. The Ohlone are thought to have occupied most of the park area and the Yokuts occupied areas east of the crest of the Diablo Range. The issue of precise boundaries proved to be complex and more study is called for. Earlier archeological work is summarized, and languages and cultures of Ohlone and Yokuts people are described. Sites found are listed, described and shown on a map. Historic structures were also investigated. These are described and mapped. Most are old ranch buildings and facilities.

Citation:
DeNardo, D.. 1995. "Brief summary of research ." Letter, from Office of Laboratory Animal Care to Henry Coe Sate Park. UC Berkeley. 1 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

*PRESENCE of mtn. king snake @ Henry Coe

Abstract: In this summary of research, provided with an application of renewal for a collecting permit, the author reports collecting a mountain king snake (*Lampropeltis zonata)* near Little Coyote Creek, Henry Coe State Park in June, 1995. The author was granted a permit to collect four mountain kingsnakes from the park.

Citation:
Dunne, J. and J. Bartolome. Jan., 1990. "Grassland communities of Henry Coe State Park." Department of Forestry and Resource Management, UC Berkeley. 18 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

Abstract: Fifteen native and exotic grass communities are described for Henry Coe State Park. The western half of the park is in the watershed of Anderson and Coyote Reservoirs. Henry Coe park is described as an important resource of native grasses due to the high natural diversity and relatively little disturbance. A list of common grasses and a photographic guide to twenty native grasses are included as appendices.

Citation:
Goldner, B.H., Habitat Restoration Group, John Stanley and Associates. June 1990. "Coyote Dam outlets works replacement Final Negative Declaration. Project number 9188, SCH number 90030281." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District, 50 pp. + appendices.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This report discusses the proposed project to replace and close the existing outlet works at Coyote Dam and to install seepage monitoring facilities at the downstream toe of the dam. The proposed project is required by the California Division of Safety of Dams due to the fact that the existing outlet location is hazardous and costly. The vegetation in the project site was surveyed in November of 1989. Field observations and a review of records on file with the California Natural Diversity Data Base were used to identify endangered or threatened plant species. Six plant communities were observed and mapped on the project site, central coast sycamore-willow riparian forest, riparian scrub, mixed oak woodland, blue oak woodland, diablan sage scrub and ruderal. A list summarizing the plants observed is given. However, because the survey was conducted during fall season, the plant list may be incomplete for herbaceous species dormant at this time. Wildlife reconnaissance level surveys of the project area were conducted on November 9 and 12, 1989. This information was augmented by previous visits and other studies of the area. A list summarizing the wildlife observed or thought to occur in the area is given. Species of special status known to occur in the area include red-legged frog, double-crested cormorant, California gull, bald eagle, northern harrier, sharp-shinned hawk, golden eagle, merlin, yellow breasted chat and yellow warbler. Currently or previously documented fish species found in the reservoir include smallmouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, white crappie, channel catfish, largemouth bass, brown bullhead, carp, golden shiner, hitch, roach and Sacramento squawfish.

* wildlife @ Coyote Dam

Citation:
Goodrich, T.. May, 1994. "An archeological survey of some major drainages in Henry W. Coe State Park, Santa Clara and Stanislaus Counties." Thesis (M.A.), Department of Social Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA. 79 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

Abstract: This field study investigates the prehistoric occupation of the Diablo Range, which earlier writers had considered thinly populated or unpopulated. Surveys indicated many and various pre-historic sites in Henry Coe State Park. Coyote Creek, which is in the watershed of Coyote and Anderson Reservoirs, was part of the study area. Along Coyote Creek, the author found nine sites, including middens, milling stations, ground stone tools, fire cracked rocks and a broken obsidian projectile point. Most of these sites are on benches or bluffs above the narrow canyon of Coyote Creek. Maps of all sites are presented. Summaries of aboriginal habitation of the area and previous archeological work are provided.

Citation:
Hopkins, R.A.. 1981. "The density and home range characteristics of mountain lions in the Diablo Range of California." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State University. 48 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Clark Library, San Jose State University, San Jose.

* mtn lions present @ Diablo Range

Abstract: Radio collars were used to study the movements of six mountain lions in the Diablo range between November 1978 and December 1980. The study area overlaps the watershed of Anderson and Coyote Reservoirs in the areas of upper Coyote Creek and San Felipe Creek. Population density was found to be five to six animals per 260 square km (100 square mi) in 1978 and revised to three or four per 260 sq. km in 1980 after the death of four animals; three collared and one uncollared. Evidence of new animals colonizing vacated territories was found. Home ranges varied from 62 to 355 square km. Maps of the collared animals' home ranges are included.

Citation:
Hopkins, R.A.. 1989. "Ecology of the puma in the Diablo Range, California." Phd dissertation, Wildland Resource Science, UC Berkeley. 262 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

Abstract: Twenty-four puma (*Puma concolor*) were radio collared and tracked over five years. The southern part of the 550 square kilometer study area included the northern part of the Anderson/Coyote Reservoir watershed. Population density, sex ratio, age structure, activity patterns, prey preference, mortality and natality were investigated. The author concluded that the Diablo Range population of puma is relatively stable has an older age structure typical of an unhunted population.

*Presence of Blk-tailed deer @ Diablo Range

Citation:
Jennings, V.R. 1985. "Home range, habitat utilization and activity patterns of the black-tailed deer of the Diablo Range of California ." Thesis (M.A.)--San Jose State University.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Clark Library, San Jose State University, San Jose.

Abstract: Movements of black-tailed deer in the Diablo Range were studied using radio collars. The study area ranged from north of Mt. Hamilton to Mt. Sizer and included the drainages of Coyote and San Felipe Creeks. Home ranges were found to be smaller than those described for areas with extensive chaparral and larger than those in areas dominated by successional plant growth. Home ranges of bucks were considerably larger than those of does. Foothill oak woodland, oak savanna and grassland were utilized more than chaparral or coastal scrub. Fawns utilized areas of denser cover than does. Crepuscular activity peaks were noted. Deer groups increased in size during rut.

Citation:
Kutelik, M.J., H.S. Shellhammer, R.H. Barret and J.W. Bartolome. May, 1985. "A study of the large mammal community in the Diablo Range of California. 1984-85 progress report." San Jose State University, Department of Biology and California Department of Forestry. 74 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Citation: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

* Feral pigs present @ Henry Coe

Abstract: This is a progress report on a long term study, at this point primarily focusing on deer population ecology and it's response to proscribed burning of chaparral and mountain lion predation. A vegetation analysis of burned areas is presented. Deer population was found to be concentrated most in woodland areas and least in chaparral. Feral pig numbers were thought to be low, possibly because of a poor year of acorn production. A study of carnivore scat revealed little competition between coyotes and mountain lions.

Citation:
Matthiesen, D.G., et al. 1974. "An ecological baseline and human impact study of Henry Coe State Park." San Jose State University. NSF student originated studies program.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

Abstract: This volume is a collection of papers by SJSU students intended to provide baseline ecological data for park planning. Individual reports include 1) "A Survey of the Vascular Plants", which includes a description of plant communities, a soil analysis and a thorough species list, 2) "The Insects", which consists of an admittedly inadequate species list, 3) "Microbiology/Water Quality", which found that virtually all water in the park was contaminated by cattle, 4) "Limnology/Icthyology", which includes physical and chemical descriptions of various streams and ponds and lists of fish species occurring on the park and recommends introduction of game fish, 5) "Herptiles", which lists reptiles and amphibians found includes sightings of California red-legged frogs at three sites: Frog Pond, Bass Pond and Kelly Cabin Reservoir, and 6) "A Survey of the avifauna" which used general observation and banding techniques to characterize bird life; a species list is included and a high incidence of Trombiculid mite parasitism was noted.

*Fish, Herps, Avian @ Henry Coe

Citation:
Phillips, J.A.. May, 1985. "Acclimation of re-introduced tule elk in the Diablo Range, California." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State University. 106 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

Abstract: This study describes the movements and population dynamics of radio-tagged tule elk that were introduced in the Diablo Range. The southern part of the 1875 square kilometer study area is in the San Felipe Creek drainage, in the watershed of Anderson Reservoir. The study included focused observations of the herd established at San Felipe Ranch, where a total of 49 elk were released between 1978 and 1981. The herd was found to decrease from twenty to nine individuals between 1980 and 1984. The decline is attributed to death and immigration of breeding age females.

*Tule Elk Present @ Henry Coe

Citation:
Pitt, R. and M. Bozeman. 1980. "Water quality and biological effects of urban runoff on Coyote Creek; phase 1 - preliminary survey." Environmental Protection Agency Report EPA-600/2. 81 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Water Resources Center Archives, UC Berkeley

Abstract: "This preliminary report presents the initial results and conclusions from the EPA-sponsored demonstration study of the water quality and biological effects of urban runoff on Coyote Creek, near San Jose, California. This first phase included investigating various field procedures that would be most sensitive in evaluating water, sediment and biological changes in the creek as it passed through the urban area. The procedures identified as most promising are currently being used in additional Coyote Creek studies.

The report describes the characteristics of urban runoff affecting the creek, sources of urban runoff pollutants, effects of urban runoff and potential controls for urban runoff. Local urban runoff characterization information is summarized, based on a previous EPA sponsored demonstration project in the area (Demonstration of Non-Point Pollution Abatement Through Improved Street Cleaning Practices -

EPA grant No. S804432, Pitt 1979) and from the local "208" study (Metcalf and Eddy 1978). Sources of urban runoff pollutants in the study area are being investigated as an important part of the field activities of the project and include sampling runoff from many source areas (such as street surfaces, parking lots, landscaped areas, rooftops and rain).

Various short- and long-term biological sampling techniques were used to evaluate the fish, benthic macroinvertebrate and attached algae conditions at many stations in the creek, above and within the urban area. Creek water and sediment samples were also obtained and analyzed for a broad list of parameters. In most cases, very pronounced gradients of these creek quality indicators were observed, with the urbanized portion of the creek being significantly degraded. Current additional monitoring is being conducted to indentify the urban runoff control goals necessary to improve creek quality to adequate levels." (Author's abstract)

Citation:
Planning Collaborative, May 1991. "Coyote Lake Park master plan. Draft preliminary master plan document. Draft Environmental Impact Report." Prepared for County of Santa Clara Parks and Recreation Dept. and Coyote Lake Park Task Force. 94 pp. + appendices

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation , Administative Office, Los Gatos.

Abstract: This is a draft Environmental Impact Report on the proposed land acquisition and expansion of the Coyote Lake Park. The purposes of this plan include expansion of land - based recreation, determination of the limits on water - related recreation and provision for watershed management through parkland use. The park bounderies currently extend over 125 acres on the lake's west side. Existing recreational uses include boating, fishing, overnight camping, picnicking and trail use. A study of the vegetation in the proposed expansion areas was conducted April of 1989. Six plant communities were identified: valley oak woodland, mixed grassland, central coast cottonwood - sycamore riparian forest, mixed chaparral community, and ruderal areas. Balsamroot, federally listed as category "C2" was found to occur on the western lake shore. The Habitat Restoration Group, John Stanley Associates, conducted four seasonal wildlife surveys between fall 1987 and spring 1988. A table summarizing special status wildlife thought to occur in the Coyote Lake area is given. One such species, the red-legged frog, is known to occur in Coyote Creek. Department of Fish and Game creel census indicates that blue gill, redear sunfish, black crappie, channel catfish, rainbow trout, largemouth bass and brown bullhead reside in the reservoir. The cultural resource section indicates that in April 1991, a study conducted by Archaeological Resource Management discovered three prehistoric sites surrounding Coyote Lake (CA-SCI-711, CA-SCI-712, CA-SCI-713). All contained evidence of human habitation such as Franciscan chert flakes, groundstones and mortars. Three historic structures, the McClintock residence dating from 1935-1950, a stone house foundation or retaining wall, a small residence dating from 1920-1930 and a dumpsite dating from 1930-1990 were also found in the study site (Historic Resources 1-4).

*Fish + [illegible] in Coy. res.

Citation:
Planning Collaborative, Inc., AGS, Inc., A.N. West, Inc., Richard Trainer Engineers, Brookwater Design, Habitat Restoration Group and Archeological Resource Management. Aug., 1992. "Anderson Lake Park master plan. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department and Anderson Park Task Force. 120 pp. + appendices

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation , Administative Office, Los Gatos.

Abstract: This is a program EIR for the long term development and operation of recreational facilities at Anderson Reservoir. The planning area encompasses 6,400 acres of land surrounding and mostly in the watershed of Anderson Lake/Reservoir. Seven hundred ninety-eight acres adjacent to the lake are used for recreational activities. Santa Clara County Parks and Rec. Dept. owns 398 acres on the west side of the reservoir and the remainder is leased from SCVWD. The EIR discusses existing park facilities and uses and the potential environmental impact of proposed development. Proposed facilities include picnic areas, campgrounds, a golf course, new roads and parking lots, much of which is planned for the relatively undisturbed north and east sides of the lake. Watershed quality is listed as a primary limiting factor in the park planning area. Visual resources, water quality, geology and soils are covered. Cultural resources are described in chapter 4.10, based on a cultural resource evaluation completed by Archeological Resource Management in July 1992. Archival research found several historic and prehistoric sites catalogued in state records, including 2 historic structures, and prehistoric middens, flake scatter, a projectile point, chert and obsidian lithics, fire cracked rocks, a hammerstone, a manno and bone fragments. Catalogue numbers of the sites are CA-SCI-323H, CA-SCI-358, CA-SCI-159, CA-SCI-324H and CA-SCI-160. Additionally CA-SCI-463H, CA-SCI-173 and CA-SCI-618H are identified as being outside the project area. General locations of these sites are given. Surface reconnaissance revealed one historic and 4 prehistoric sites including historic artifacts, fire cracked rock, chert flakes, dietary shell, midden deposits, a possible metate pestle, a hopper mortar and possible human bone fragments. These sites were given catalogue numbers CA-SCI-729H, CA-SCI-730, CA-SCI-731, CA-SCI-728 and CA-SCI-727. A 1914 vintage victorian ranch house, the Jackson ranch house, which is considered to have local historic significance, is in the area on land leased by County Parks from the California Pioneers. Vegetation and wildlife are discussed in section 4.11, based on the Natural Resources Inventory and Addendum completed by Habitat Restoration Group in 1989 and 1992. The following plant communities are identified and characterized as to common species: oak savannah, mixed oak woodland, blue oak woodland, serpentine digger pine-chaparral woodland, mixed riparian forest, freshwater marsh, freshwater seep, riparian scrub, diablan sage scrub, non-native grassland, ruderal and non-native landscaping. Tule lake is stated to be of high botanical value due to high native species diversity. Two freshwater seeps are located north of dairy flat and are described as likely meeting the criteria for jurisdictional wetlands under section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Twelve special status plant species are listed as potentially occurring on the site. Of these, only valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) was found during field reconnaissance, but surveys were not intensive and not done during optimal season. Two surveys for animal life were done in June, 1992 and previous work had been done in 1987 and 1988. Potential animal species are listed for each vegetation type. Thirty-two sensitive species are listed as known or potential users of the area. California red-legged frogs were found in San Felipe Creek, in the westmost of Twin Lakes and in Tule Lake, which had 25-30 adult frogs. Western pond turtle were found in the westmost of Twin Lakes. California tiger salamander is listed by the California Natural Diversity Database as occurring in the area, but was not found during surveys. Hom's blind harvestman and the Silver Creek blind harvestman are potential occurrences but were not surveyed for. The bay checkerspot butterfly occurs in the area and the largest remaining colony is on the east face of Coyote Valley, between Metcalf Road and Anderson Dam. Bald eagles have been reported in the vicinity of the reservoir. A map of vegetation types and sensitive biological resources is provided.

* Sensitive species
Anderson Res

Citation:
Santa Clara County Planning Department. July, 1991. "Environmental scan of Lakeview Meadows Ranch - discussion of environmental evaluation." 3 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This is an environmental review of a project wherein a landowner is applying for a 'certificate of compliance' to subdivide a 12,800 acre holding based on nineteenth century federal 'patents'. The land is located just east of Coyote Reservoir and includes Sheep Ridge, Timber Ridge, Nesbil Ridge, Palassou Ridge and intervening creeks, which drain into Coyote Reservoir. The area is identified by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) as having contained a colony of bay checkerspot butterflies which is believed to have disappeared in 1977 due to drought and grazing. Pronghorn antelope have been

* Wildlife east of Coyote Res.

released in the area by CDFG and tule elk may occur there. The northern section of the property is identified as potential habitat for Lewis' woodpecker, pygmy owl and roadrunner. Studies of nearby Anderson Lake indicate potential habitat for California tiger salamander, Coyote ceanothus, Mt Hamilton jewelflower Metcalf Canyon jewelflower, Mt Hamilton thistle, San Joaquin kit fox and bay checkerspot butterfly. Potential for archeological sites exists on the southern and southeastern edges of the parcel, along Coyote Creek.

Citation:
Santa Clara County Planning Department. April, 1995. "Initial study/environmental scan of Coyote and Anderson Reservoir watershed areas."

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This document is related to a proposal by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors to re-impose 'building site approval' in 'ranchland' areas the county in the Coyote /Anderson drainage basin. This was being considered in response to a threat of unregulated development based on archaic 'patents' granted by the federal government in the nineteenth century. The Flora and Fauna section describes the area as a 'mosaic of valley grassland, oak woodland, California sage and riparian woodlands'. Few or no thorough studies of natural resources have been completed in the area. Special status species that are listed as potentially occurring in the area include valley oak, Hall's bush mallow, Oakland star tulip, Coyote ceanothus, Santa Clara thornmint, California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, western pond turtle, mountain lion, Mt Hamilton thistle, Metcalf Canyon jewelflower, Mt Hamilton jewelflower and bay checkerspot butterfly. This list is based on California Native plant society lists and studies done at Henry Coe State Park and Gilroy Hot Spring. A high potential for archeological sites is stated to exist for this area. Maps of rare or endangered species (non-specific), watershed boundaries and serpentine soils are included.

Citation:
Santa Clara County Transportation Agency. Oct, 1984. "Cochrane Bridge Replacement Project. Initial Study and Negative Declaration (CEQA). Environmental Assessment and Section 4(f) Evaluation (NEPA)." 79 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This document is an environmental review of a proposed project to replace the Cochrane bridge on E Dunne Ave., which spans Coyote Creek at the south end of Anderson Lake. The existing bridge was damaged by earthquake. None of the potential environmental impacts of the project are considered significant. Maps and photos of the project area are presented. Five plant communities occur in the vicinity: foothill woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian and introduced grassland. Rock cliffs and sag ponds also provide wildlife habitat in the area. Characteristic plants cited for the area are valley oak, coast live oak, toyon, poison oak, California fusia, digger pine, California sagebrush, coyote bush, willow, bedstraw, bull thistle and wild oats. Common vertebrates listed for the area are rock wren, Beechy ground squirrel, western fence lizard, black tailed deer, racoons and deer mice. White throated swifts and swallows nest on rock cliffs in the area. Fingerling trout were captured in Coyote Creek, indicating spawning in the area. The three miles of Coyote Creek between Anderson and Coyote Reservoirs is described as 'one of the few relatively natural stream courses remaining in the county'. The northern section of the creek, which is annually inundated by Coyote Reservoir, is identified as a productive fishing area, particularly for black bass. Excessive siltation renders the rest of the lake relatively unproductive for game fish. Focused surveys for four special status species, San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*), Coyote California lilac (*Ceanothus ferrisae*), Mount Hamilton thistle (*Circium campylon*) and Metcalf Canyon jewelflower (*Streptanthus albidus albidus*), were conducted by Harvey and Stanley Ecological

* Wildlife @ Anderson Res

Consultants. None of these species was found. Cultural resources were assessed by Archeological Resources Service. No significant resources were found in the vicinity of the project and the existing bridge was determined not to qualify for the national register of historic places.

Citation:
Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society. 1997. "The Avocet"

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society office, Cupertino

Abstract: This newsletter is published quarterly by the Santa Clara Valley Audobon Society. The Avocet reports bird sightings of interest and also reports the results of annual Christmas bird counts. Christmas counts, which are reported yearly in the February issue, cover broad areas which only overlap SCVWD watersheds in one area; the Mt. Hamilton count area includes part of the watershed of Anderson and Coyote Reservoirs. The San Jose count area may have included Calero Reservoir in the past. Specific information about sightings of bird species during these counts is archived at the Santa Clara Audobon Society's office at McClellan Ranch County Park in Cupertino.

*X-MAS Bird
Count
ⓐ Anderson
Coyote
Calero
Res.

Citation:
Santa Clara Valley Water District. October 1985. "Planning Study consisting of the Engineer's Report and Final Negative Declaration for modifications of Leroy Anderson Dam and spillway. Project number 9186." Santa Clara Valley Water District, 38 pp. + appendices.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This report reviews the proposed construction modifications to Leroy Anderson Dam and spillway. It covers why the construction modifications need to occur: lack of capacity to safely pass Probable Maximum Flood as required by the State of California, Division of Safety of Dams and describes alternative solutions to the problems. Environmental impacts and their mitigation measures are also included. The vegetation section in the Initial Study describes the vegetation in the spillway area. Vegetation is dominated by the chaparral plant community typical of the Diablo Mountain Range. Overstory includes species such as digger pine, valley oak, and Ceanothus, toyon, sage, manzanita, and Coyote bush shrubs. Two California Native Plant Society rare and endangered plant species, Coyote ceanothus (*Ceanothus ferrisae*) and Mount Hamilton Thistle (*Cirsium campylon*) are unique to the serpentine soils of this area. Approximately 44 Coyote ceanothus plants wound be removed by the proposed construction modifications and will be mitigated for by revegetation sites next to the construction site. The animal life section describes the wildlife found in the vicinity of the spillway. Mammal species include woodrat, kangaroo rat, deer mouse, California ground squirrel, skunk, pocket mouse, chipmunks, coyote, bobcat, fox and nocturnal ring-tail cat. Reptile species found include gopher snake, rattlesnake, alligator lizard, skink and fence lizard. Bird species include wrentit, scrubjay, thrasher, goldfinch, sparrow, mockingbird, hawk, owl and turkey vulture.

* Wildlife ②
Anderson
Res.

Citation:
Schauss, M.. May, 1980. "Population dynamics of wild pigs in Grant Park." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State University, 70 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir,
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

* Feral pigs @ Grant Ranch

Abstract: This study was conducted to assess the population size and movement patterns of feral pigs in Grant Ranch County Park, which was purchased in 1976. The Southern part of the study area, San Felipe Creek, is in the watershed of Anderson Reservoir. One hundred eight pigs, which were physically typical European wild boar, were captured, studied and radio-tagged. Population, age structure and diet composition are analyzed.

Citation:
Scoppettone, G.and J. Smith. 1978. "Additional records on the distribution and status of native fishes in Alameda and Coyote Creeks, California." California Fish and Game, 64 :1.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Shields Library, UC Davis

* Fish @ Alameda & Coy. Creek

Abstract: "In a recent paper, Aceituno et al. (1976) summarized the known fish distribution records for Alameda and Coyote Creeks and assessed the present status of both native and nonnative species. For Alameda Creek they concluded: 1) as many as 4 of the 12 original species were possibly no longer present, 2) riffle sculpins, *Cottus gulusus*, and California roach, *Hesperoleucus symmetricus*, although not collected by them, may still persist in headwater areas; 3) tule perch, *Hysterocarpus traski*, although not present in sections they sampled, are probably present in percolation ponds in the lower part of the river; and 4) rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri*, may have become reestablished from runs of steelhead in lower Alameda Creek. For Coyote Creek they concluded: 1) Pacific lamprey, *Entosphenus tridentatus*, Western brook lamprey, *Lampetra richardsoni*; thicktail speckled dace, *Rhinichthys osculus*; tule perch; and Sacramento perch, *Archoplites interruptus*, have not recently been collected and are probably no longer present; 2) California roach, riffle sculpin, and Sacramento squawfish, *Ptychocheilus grandis*, were no longer present below Anderson Reservoir, but might be present in upper Coyote Creek. (Authors' abstract)

Citation:
Smith, J., C. A. Pelles, and L. Raymaker. Jan, 1987. "An evaluation of recreational and wildlife values of some ponds in Henry W. Coe State Park." Department of Biology, San Jose State University, 74 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

* wildlife @ Henry Coe

Abstract: This report documents wildlife and recreational values of 37 ponds in the eastern half of Henry W. Coe State Park, based on field work conducted in 1985 and 1986. The western part of the study area is in the watershed of Coyote/Anderson Reservoirs. Data were taken on size, water level, water quality, recreation potential, drainage relationship, dam condition, vegetation and wildlife. California red-legged frogs *(Rana aurora draytonii)* were found in nine ponds, all of which had no fish. Several of these ponds had abundant red-legged frog tadpoles. Fish species found included green sunfish, largemouth bass, redear sunfish. mosquitofish, black crappie and black bullhead. Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana)* were found in five ponds. Heavy feral pig use of some ponds was documented. Mt lion kills were found around one pond.

Citation:
State of California, Department of Water Resources, Central District. May, 1978. "Anderson Reservoir limnological investigation. A study by the Department of Water Resources and the Santa Clara Valley Water District. State of California, Department of Water Resources, Central District." 72 pp. + appendices

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir
Source: California State Library, Sacramento.

Abstract: This study provides baseline limnological data and evaluates the biological productivity of Anderson Reservoir. The purpose was to provide information for use in evaluating development in the watershed and for management of recreation and sport fishing. A thorough physical description of the reservoir is given. Field and laboratory data are reported for light transmitance, dissolved oxygen, pH, specific conductance, phytoplankton, zooplankton and fish species. Overall, the reservoir was found to have moderate biological productivity resulting from a well balanced biological community. Appendices contain data on rainfall, reservoir storage and water quality.

Citation:
State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation. Oct, 1985. "Henry W. Coe State Park general plan." 124 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

* wildlife @ Henry Coe

Abstract: Henry W. Coe State Park consists of 67,029 acres of rugged natural landscape. This general plan sets management strategies and tries to accommodate the desires of various citizen organizations concerned with the park. The plan recommends that 23,300 acres on the northwestern section of the park be classified as a state wilderness and that facilities development be limited to 925 acres on the park's periphery. the upper Coyote Creek watershed drains the western third of the park. Natural and cultural resources are described in the Resource Element. Five vegetation types occur in the park: chaparral (43%), foothill woodland (51%), riparian (0.5%), grassland (5%) and ponderosa pine woodland (0.5%). Perennial grasses have been largely replaced by non-native annuals. No populations of rare or endangered plant species have been found in the park, but little botanical exploration has been done. On Manzanita Ridge there is an unusual stand of very large (6m) bigberry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*). Three endangered bird species have been sighted in the park: bald eagle, peregrine falcon and an unconfirmed sighting of a California condor in 1981. San Joaquin kit fox and Swainson's hawk have been sighted near the park and may occur within it. California red-legged frogs and western pond turtles occur in the park. Other 'special interest' animals occurring in the park are the mountain lion, tule elk, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, golden eagle, northern harrier, prairie falcon, merlin, burrowing owl and long-eared owl. Wild pigs are common in the park. Seven native fish species are known from the park: rainbow trout, Sacramento squawfish, Sacramento sucker, California roach, Sacramento blackfish, riffle sculpin and prickly sculpin. Because of the park's isolation, archeological resources have been left virtually untouched. Fifty-three Native American sites are known in the park, mostly from a partial survey conducted in 1982. The western section of the park was inhabited by Ohlone people, who probably settled the area about 1500 years ago. Small and large camps, milling stations, resource procurement sites and ceremonial sites have been described.

Citation:
Swaim, K., LSA Associates. Aug, 1994. "Letter to Timothy Neely, California Department of Parks and Recreation Resource Ecologist regarding results of aquatic surveys at Henry Coe State Park." 2 pp.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Henry Coe Sector Office, Gilroy.

* Tiger Sal @ Henry Coe

Abstract: This letter reports the results of surveys for the California tiger salamander (Ambystoma californiense) in Henry Coe State Park. LSA Associates had been hired by the Building Industry Association to oppose the listing of the California tiger salamander by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Work was concentrated in the Redfern addition of the park. Thirty-two ponds were surveyed with seines and dip nets. Species found included California tiger salamander, California newt, western toad,

+502 [illegible]

California red-legged frog, bullfrog, pacific treefrog, western pond turtle, western aquatic garter snake and western yellow bellied racer. Maps of findings are attached.

Citation:
Terra Sol Ltd. May 1978. "A Draft Environmental Impact report on the subdivision of the Lands of Janus, et al." Prepared for South Valley Homes-South Valley Associates, Morgan Hill.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: The proposed project is an 11 lot subdivision of a 47.2 acre parcel Southeast of the intersection of Gilroy Hot Springs Road and Coyote Reservoir Road. It is in the watershed of Coyote Reservoir. An access road and an on-site septic system are included in the plan. Existing conditions on the site are relatively undisturbed foothill woodland and annual grassland, previously used for livestock grazing. Ephemeral watercourses traverse the site and enter Coyote Creek and Coyote Reservoir. Stated impacts of the project include increased runoff and siltation, removal of wildlife habitat, significant visual impact, increased traffic and potential surfacing of septic leachate. Measures to partially mitigate these impact are proposed. Biotic resources are briefly described. Western white oak and coast live oak are described as dominant tree species on the site, with coyote bush and poison oak forming the understory. The site is described as 'good habitat area for a variety of wildlife'. Animals observed on the site are common flicker, California woodpecker, scrub jay, turkey vulture and mule deer. No endangered species were observed. A weak species list is included as an appendix. Consulting archeologists surveyed the site and found no historic or pre-historic resources.

Citation:
Terra Sol, Inc. Oct, 1978. "A draft environmental impact report for lands of Austin." Prepared for Vern Austin.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: EIR for a proposed 35 lot subdivision of a 161 acre parcel. The site fronts on Roop Road approximately 1.5 mi south of Coyote Lake Park. An access road and individual on-site septic systems are included in the plan. There is an earthen impoundment pond near the north boundary of the site. Biological and archeological resources are not described except for a statement that no significant effects were found

Citation:
Thomas Reid and Associates. Aug., 1991. "Gilroy Hot Springs resort project, revised draft environmental impact report." GPA file # 3956-86-34-89-GP-89z, state clearinghouse # 89052325.

Watershed: Anderson Reservoir, Coyote Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This EIR was prepared for the proposed spa/resort development at the Gilroy Hot Springs site, northeast of Gilroy, along Coyote Creek, in the watershed of Coyote and Andersen Reservoirs. The proposed project includes 284 guest rooms, a restaurant, pool, cottages, conference room, tennis courts, helipad, museum, bar, coffee shop, mineral baths, water and sewage treatment plants, access road improvements and parking lots. Construction would occur on 50 acres of the 242 acre site. The geology, topography and soils are described and mapped, including springs, hot springs and wells. The report describes the plant communities occurring on the site and presents lists of rare and endangered plant and animal species which could potentially occur on the site. A rare plant survey of passable portions of the

site conducted in May, 1990 found valley oak (*Quercus lobata*). the site was surveyed for five bird species of special concern; the Coopers hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, golden eagle, Swainson's hawk and long eared owl. None was found, though all have been recorded in Henry Coe State Park nearby. A list of 155 animal species expected to occur on the site is presented as an appendix. Cultural resources were assessed by California Archeological Consultants and their report is included as appendix. A records search and field reconnaissance were performed. There were no existing records of archeological sites on the property and no archeological resources were found during the survey. The remains of the pre-existing Gilroy Hot Springs Resort, dating as far back as 1870, are considered a significant historic site, identified as archeological site CA-SCL-691H.

Chesbro Reservoir

Citation:
Environmental Science Associates. April 1974. "Working paper/environmental assessment for proposed upper and lower Llagas Creek watershed flood control project. Project volume I and volume II (technical appendices). Summary report ESA-EIR-0174." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District. 177 pp.

Watershed: Chesbro Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This is a draft report on the assessment of the proposed Upper and Lower Llagas Creek Watershed Projects. The proposed project covers channel improvement of Llagas Creek and its tributaries, raising Chesbro Dam for temporary flood storage and land treatment measures in the upper and lower watersheds. Purposes for this project include "100 year" flood protection for areas above Bloomfield Road and reduction of sedimentation and erosion. Plant surveys in November and December 1973 show that the lower area of the upper basin near Chesbro Reservoir consists predominantly of open grassy slopes with oak trees. West and south facing slopes support chamise chaparral and mixed chaparral. North and east facing slopes are dominated by oak woodland and tree species. Redwood and Douglas fir can be found in canyons and coastal scrub and sagebrush occur near the watershed. A summary of dominant plant species in these communities is given. Wildlife species found in the upper watershed of Llagas Creek include black-tailed deer, coyote, jack rabbit and bobcat. Around Chesbro Reservoir, wildlife species included pintail duck, western gull, great blue heron and wood duck. Above the reservoir, fish species include Sacramento sucker, roach and mosquito fish. The archaeological resources section identifies two prehistoric sites found near Chesbro Reservoir. Site 4-SCI-52 is located on the southwest edge of the reservoir and contains chert flakes and cores in a midden deposit. Metates and mortars previously recorded at this site. The second site, on the northeast edge of the reservoir, contains fire cracked rocks, red chert flakes and flaked tools. The ruins of a small house, fish pond and water storage structure of the Later American Period are also associated with this site.

[illegible]

Citation:
United States Department of Agriculture. May 1982. "Final Environmental Impact Statement / Report for the proposed Llagas Creek watershed project." Local sponsors - Loma Prieta Resource Conservation District, Gavilan Water District, Santa Clara Valley Water District. 99 pp. + appendices.

Watershed: Chesbro Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This is an Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Llagas Creek watershed project to reduce flooding in Southern Santa Clara County agricultural and urban areas by modifying creek channels to increase capacity. Other goals include preserving wildlife habitat and the steelhead, trout fishery in Llagas Creek, as well as reducing soil erosion. The wildlife section identifies the red-legged frog and the Pacific treefrog as occurring in the Chesbro Reservoir area. The reservoir is also known to contain fish species such as Sacramento (western) sucker, carp, mosquitofish, hitch, goldfish, three-spined stickleback, western roach, Sacramento squaw fish, black bass, bluegill, crappie, bullhead and rainbow trout.

* [illegible]

Uvas Reservoir

Citation:
Hannon, M., RFP. 1992. "Timber harvest plan # 1-92-007 SCL (Markarian THP) " California Deparment of Forestry files. 36 pp.

Watershed: Uvas Reservoir
Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Felton.

Abstract: This timber harvest plan was filed for an 185 acre property in the upper Croy Creek drainage, which is in the watershed of Uvas Reservoir. No rare or endangered species were known from the site. The Natural Diversity Database contained a record of Coyote ceanothus (*Ceanothus ferrisae*) in the harvest area from 1929. The plant was not found when the site was checked in 1985. Archeological information is confidential and was removed from the THP.

Citation:
Ruth and Going, Inc. July, 1983. "Draft Environmental Impact Report for Blair Broadcasting of California TV Transmitter." Lead agency: Santa Clara County Planning Department.

Watershed: Uvas Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This is an EIR for the proposed construction of a 1559 ft television transmitting tower, support facility and access road near Summit Road in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The project site is at 2500 ft elevation in the upper drainage of a tributary to Croy Creek, which is in the watershed of Uvas reservoir. The DEIR is primarily focused on geologic hazards, visual impact and transmission interference. A report on botanical and wildlife resources of the site, prepared by Harvey and Stanley associates, Inc., is included as an appendix. Cultural resources are not discussed. The site is described as containing sandstone outcrops and chaparral, oak woodland and redwood plant communities, with chaparral predominant. Hoary manzanita (*Arctostaphylos canescens*), which occurs in the Santa Cruz Mountains in only a few isolated stands, is a major component of the chaparral community at the site. Other plant species found at the site are brittleleaf manzanita, golden chinquapin, warty leaved ceanothus, chaparral pea, knobcone pine, canyon oak, dwarf canyon oak, madrone, interior live oak, toyon, tanoak, redwood, huckleberry, bracken fern and giant horsetail. A map of vegetation types on the site is included. Four species of special concern that may occur on the site are described. They are the sagebrush lizard, the sage sparrow, the black chinned sparrow and the purple martin. The three bird species had been documented in the vicinity of the project site, the report asserts that they are probably not nesting on the site, based on habitat assessment. A species list is provided.

* Spp. of Concern [illegible]

Calero Reservoir

Citation:
CH2M Hill, California, Inc., ABACUS, Inc.. Nov 1992. "Calero County Park master plan, draft program environmental impact report." Prepared for County of Santa Clara Parks and Recreation Department. 182 pp + appendices

Watershed: Calero Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation , Administative Office, Los Gatos.

Abstract: This is a program EIR for the draft master plan for Calero Reservoir County Park which proposes improvements of resources and facilities in the park. The park consists of 2,282 acres, mostly in the watershed of Calero Reservoir. Current uses include power boating, fishing, hiking and horse riding. The plan is intended to accommodate increased public use and a plan by the SCVWD to raise the level of Calero Reservoir. Proposed development includes four miles of access roads, a visitor center, a swim facility, a six acre stable facility, picnic areas, improved trails and a boat launch. Biological resources are described and maps presented. Seven plant community types are described and characterized as to common species. Non-native grassland and coast live oak woodland predominate, and valley oak woodland, coastal sage/chaparral scrub, coast live oak riparian forest, coastal and valley freshwater marsh, serpentine bunchgrass grassland and serpentine outcrop/serpentine chaparral are also present. The last two are considered sensitive habitats by the California Dept. of Fish and Game. Tables of plant and animal species known to occur at the park are given. A list of special status species that are present or potentially present is given. Those known to be present are Santa Clara Valley dudleya (*Dudleya setchellii*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), uncommon jewelflower (*Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus*) and western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*). Tricolored blackbird, golden eagle, northern harrier, black swift, bald eagle, Coopers hawk and American badger had been sighted here previously. The indian showy clover (*Trifolium amoenum*) is reported to be probably extirpated. More than 200 'heritage trees ' occur in the park. Archeological resources are described on the basis of existing records. There are significant archeological resources in the general area, which was inhabited by several Ohlone groups. One village, Matalan, was located near Calero County Park. Only about ten percent of the park has been archeologically examined. Two or four sites, depending on boundary definitions, are known from the park. A pestle, a chert core, chert flakes and a quartz crystal have been found near the boat launch. A map of cultural resource zones is presented.

* special concern @ Calero

Citation:
City of San Jose. July, 1996. "Draft environmental impact report for the Tradition Golf Club " Prepared by Mindigo and Associates. 251 pp. + appendix

Watershed: Calero Reservoir
Source: City of San Jose, Planning Office

Abstract: A golf course is planned on a 347 acre site on McKean Road, 0.5 mi south of Bailey Avenue. The site is near to, and in the watershed of, Calero Reservoir. The project includes a 27 hole golf course, a driving range, parking lots, an entry road, a caretaker residence and three septic systems. The site was previously used for grazing. The site contains five natural habitat types: non-native grassland/valley oak savannah, valley oak woodland, Diablan sage scrub, valley oak/sycamore riparian woodland and season wetland. Each habitat type is described in the EIR and characterized as to typical species. Several special status plant and animal species were found on the site, including Hall's bush mallow, California tiger salamander and golden eagle and other birds of prey (possible nests). A California tiger salamander breeding pond on the site was destroyed before field surveys were conducted, and artificial ponds are

* special concern @ Calero

proposed as a mitigation measure for salamanders that remain on the site. Maps of habitat types are included, as is a table of special status species known to occur in the vicinity. The Technical Appendix (separate volume) includes a report on biological resources by H.T. Harvey and Associates, lists of plant and animal species which occur on the site, also by Harvey and Associates, and a report on the "species, size and condition of trees" on the site by Barrie D. Coate and Associates (Horticultural consultants). An archeological evaluation of the site was conducted by Holman and Associates, including archival research and site reconnaissance. Two recorded archeological sites occur on or adjacent to the project site: CA-SCL-366 and CA-SCL-357. These sites include flake scatter, a mortar fragment and Franciscan chert lithic material. Surface reconnaissance revealed other materials, including midden areas and grinding stones. Subsurface investigations were conducted (backhoe trenching) and revealed additional artifacts, including quartz crystal, shells and a bone artifact. Two new archeological sites were described on the basis of this work. CA-SCL-775 contains Native American burials and CA-SCL-776 is a chert "quarry" site. The full archeological report is confidential and has been removed from the Technical Appendix

Citation:
Clifton, D.G. and I.S. Gloege. 1987. "Water quality of Calero Reservoir, Santa Clara County, California, 1981-83." USGS Open-file reports, Water Resources Investigations, 86-4105. 41 pp.

Watershed: Calero Reservoir
Source: Water Resources Center Archives, UC Berkeley

Abstract: Data were collected from December 1980 to September 1983 to describe water quality conditions of Calero Reservoir and the Almaden-Calero Canal, Santa Clara County, California. Results show that water in Calero Reservoir and the canal generally met water qulality criteria, as indentified by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, for municipal and domestic supply, water contact and non-contact recreation, warm water fish habitat, wildlife habitat, and fish spawning. Water temperature profiles show that Calero Reservoir can be classified as a warm monomictic reservoir. Water transparency profiles showed rapid attenuation of light with depth in the water column. The depth of the euphotic zone ranged from .5 m to 5.0 m. In winter and spring, light-extinction values generally were high throughout the water column; in summer and fall, values generally were high near the reservoir bottom. Dissolved oxygen concentrations were <5.0 mg/L in about 22% of the measurements. Median pH values were 7.9 in the reservoir and 8.4 in the canal. Mean specific conductance values were 299 microsiemens/cm at 25 C in the reservoir and 326 in the canal. Calcium and magnesium were the dominant cations and bicarbonate the dominant anion in Calero Reservoir. Concentrations of total recoverable mercury in the bottom sediments in Calero Reservoir ranged from 0.06 to 0.88 mg/kg, but concentrations in the water column were generally < 1 mg/L. Mean total nitrogen concentration in the Reservoir was 1.00 mg/L, much of it in dissolved form (mean concentration was 0.85 mg/L). Mean total organic nitrogen concentration in Calero Reservoir was 0.65 mg/L, and mean total nitrate concentration was 0.21 mg/L. Mean total phosphorus and dissolved orthophosphorous concentrations were 0.05 and 0.019 mg/L, respectively. Net primary productivity in the euphotic zone ranged from -2000 to 10,000 mg of oxygen/sq m/day; the median value was 930. Carlson's trophic-state index, calculated using water transparency, total phosphorus, and chlorophyll-a values, indicated that the reservoir was eutrophic. Fecal coliform bacteria concentrations were <20 colonies/100 ml in the reservoir and < 200 colonies/100 ml in the canal. Fecal streptococcal bacteria concentrations were generally < 45 colonies/100 ml in the reservoir and up to 260 colonies/ 100 ml in the canal. (Author's abstract)

Citation:
Engineering - Science Inc. November 1983. "Environmental assessment, initial study and negative declaration for the Calero Dam hydroelectric facility." 16 pp.

Watershed: Calero Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This is an initial study for the proposed Calero Dam Hydroelectric Facility. Included in the report is a map of rare and endangered species in the vicinity of the project.

Citation:
Resources and Ecology Projects. April 1971. "Environmental Impact Study, Calero Reservoir Project Santa Clara County, California." Prepared for Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District. 20 pp.

Watershed: Calero Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This is an Environmental Impact Study for the proposed increase in elevation of Calero Dam, proposed enlargement of Calero Reservoir, and development of recreational facilities on surrounding uplands. Current uses of the reservoir include boating, fishing and picnicking with minimal recreational facilities. The proposed development would expand the picnicking areas and add camping areas. Plant communities found to occur in the Calero Reservoir watershed include valley grassland, foothill woodland, northern coastal scrub (modified), rural, riparian woodland, mixed evergreen forest (modified), coastal sage scrub, chaparral and fresh water marsh. A listing of plants found in each community is given. Deer, California ground squirrels and black-tailed jack rabbits are known to occur in several of these communities and a list of birds seen or expected around Calero reservoir is given.

Citation:
Santa Clara Valley Water District. April 1987. "Calero Pipeline planning study consisting of the Engineer's Report and Draft Negative Declaration. Project number 92312." 31 pp. + appendices.

Watershed: Calero Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This report outlines the Calero Pipeline project, a connection between the Cross Valley Pipeline and the Almaden Valley Unit II pipeline. The project is part of the Master Plan for the expansion of the Santa Clara Valley Water District In-County Water System in conjunction with the construction of the San Felipe Division of the United States Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Project. The plant and wildlife section identifies two communities as being predominant around the Calero Reservoir, grassland and foothill woodland. Wild oat, brome grass, California poppy, and lupine are common species in the grassland community. Wildlife species that occur this community include Western meadowlark, California quail, mourning dove, brewers and red-winged blackbirds, deer, black-tailed jack rabbits, California ground squirrel, gopher and garter snakes and western fence lizard. Foothill woodland vegetation species include Coast live oak, blue oak, valley oak, California bay, California buckeye, and poison oak. Wildlife in this community include Nuttall's woodpecker, plain titmouse, white-breasted nuthatch, scrub jay, Steller's jay, chestnut-backed chickadeee, orange crowned warbler, deer and California ground squirrel.

Citation:
Sklenar, K.S. 1984. "The production of the earthy-smelling compound geosmin by Anabaena and a comparison of two reservoir management techniques used for the control of geosmin-related taste and odor problems in California reservoirs." Ph.D. Dissertation, UC Berkeley. 230 pp.

Watershed: Calero Reservoir
Source: Water Resources Center Archives, UC Berkeley

Abstract: "The compound considered to be the most frequent source of earthy odors in water supplies is geosmin. Several planktonic cyanobacteria, including numerous Anabaena species, produce geosmin. Two California reservoirs were studied to determine the cause of an A. flos-aqua bloom, the distribution of an A.circinalis bloom, and the effectiveness of two reservoir management techniques, hypolimnetic withdrawal and copper sulfate application, in controlling geosmin. " (Alex J. Horne - abstract)

Calero Reservoir was one of two reservoirs used in this study and the results of the experiment demonsrated in this reservoir that the "vertical distribution of orthophosphate (measured as soluble reactive phosphorus) and dissolved oxygen must be considered to successfully carry out hypolimnetic withdrawal. In addition, the timing of hypolimnetic withdrawal is important in removing the nutrient-rich water before destratification occurs" (Alex J. Horne)

Almaden Reservoir

No documents were found that refer exclusively to the Almaden Reservoir watershed. See listings under the heading "Multiple Reservoirs", below.

Guadalupe Reservoir

Citation:
Corelli, T.. May, 1994. "California native species field survey forms (2) documenting occurrence of *Clarkia concinna automixa* in Sierra Azul Open Space Preserve." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 4 pp.

Watershed: Guadalupe Reservoir
Source: Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District, Administrative Office, Los Altos.

Abstract: These forms and accompanying maps document the occurrence of *Clarkia concinna automixa* (Santa Clara red ribbons), a category 2 candidate species for federal listing and California Native Plant Society list 1B species, in Sierra Azul Open Space Preserve (Midpen). The species was documented in two localities, which are shown on attached maps. Both sites are in the watershed of Guadalupe Reservoir.

Citation:
Schonert, R.A. 1958. "Survey of the aquatic insects of upper Guadalupe Creek." Thesis (M.A.), San Jose State College. 80 pp.

Watershed: Guadalupe Reservoir
Source: Clark Library, San Jose State University, San Jose.

Abstract: Standard techniques of aquatic entomology were used to assess the insect fauna of upper Guadalupe Creek. The study area was a 33.5 meters long stretch of creek about four-tenths of a mile south of the intersection of Shannon Road and Hicks Road. A physical profile of the study area is included. Fifty-five genera from seven orders were identified. Several previously unidentified larval forms were found and many new distribution records recorded. A species list is included.

Citation:
Zappacosta, O.. Jan., 1990. "Plant list of Almaden Quicksilver County Park." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 13 pp.

Watershed: Guadalupe Reservoir
Source: Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District, Administrative Office, Los Altos.

Abstract: A list of plants in Almaden Quicksilver County Park, compiled by a California Native Plant Society botanist. Plant species are organized by family. Non-natives are identified. The survey area is in the watershed of Guadalupe Reservoir.

Citation:
Zappacosta, O. and S. Casey. 1996. "Partial plant list, Sierra Azul Preserve, Wood Road, from Hicks Road to Guadalupe Creek." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 7 pp.

Watershed: Guadalupe Reservoir
Source: Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District, Administrative Office, Los Altos.

Abstract: A list of plants identified by California Native Plant Society botanists on Wood Road in Sierra Azul Open Space Preserve during nine visits in spring and summer, 1996. Plant species are organized by family. Non-natives are identified. The survey area is in the watershed of Guadalupe Reservoir.

Lexington Reservoir

Citation:
Brady and Associates. 1992. " Lake Canyon wastewater facilities. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for Santa Clara County.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This report summarizes the environmental impacts of wastewater treatment alternatives for the Lake Canyon area, on Broadway Road, west of Lexington Reservoir. The area contains about 55 homes, mostly with old, substandard septic systems, which constitute a threat of contamination to creeks, wells and Lexington Reservoir, which is directly downstream. Five alternatives are evaluated: 1) no project, 2) on site wastewater systems, 3) dual leachfield system on County Park's Azzarello property (preferred alternative), 4) secondary treatment with leachfield and 5) Interceptor sewer hookup to Los Gatos. Environmental issues addressed include: 1) land use plan conformity and growth inducement, 2) geology, soils and siesmicity, 3) Hydrology, 4) biotic resources and 5) archeological and historical resources. The biotic resources section describes 7 plant communities which occur on the site; mixed oak woodland, non-native grassland, mixed riparian forest, northern mixed chaparral, mixed evergreen forest, coyote bush scrub and non-native landscaping. Lists of sensitive plant and animal species which could potentially occur on the site are included. One CNPS plant species of special concern, the valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), was documented on the site. No other sensitive species was seen on the site during a survey conducted in November. An archival search and surface reconnaissance for archaeological resources was conducted. The site contains one known archeological site, a bedrock milling station. Four other prehistoric sites are known within a two mile radius of the site. Several historic structures, including the

Beardsly house, built in 1876, were documented on the site, though these were judged to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Citation:
Bringuel, G.J.. 1967. "A study of the cone and seed insects of Douglas-fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, in the Santa Cruz Mountains of California." Thesis (M.A.)--San Jose State College, Biol Sci Dept. 103 pp.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Clark Library, San Jose State University, San Jose.

Abstract: Cone and seed insects associated with Douglas fir were investigated in two areas in the Santa Cruz Mountains. One of the areas was the lakeside area off of Bear Creek Road in the watershed of Lexington Reservoir. Other study areas were along Skyline Blvd. and Highway 9. Methods used were field observation, rearing and axial cone slice. Thirty-seven species of insects and three genera of spiders were found to be associated with Douglas fir cones. Life history and habits are discussed for *Gastodes pacificus, Eurytoma spp., Megastimus spermatrophus, Contarina oregonensis, Enoclaris schaefferi, Torymus spp., Tetrasticus strobilus* and *Zachalochlora milleri*. *C. oregonensis* and *M. spermatrophis* were found to be the most destructive species in the area during 1966. These species destroyed 41% and 20% of the seed crop, respectively. Cone moths such as *Barbara colfaxiana* and *Dioryctria abietivorella*, which are normally very destructive, were of minor significance in the study areas. Only 11% of the seeds were found to be undamaged. Emerging parasitic species were found to be indicative of the seed damaging species present.

Citation:
Butler, D. and P. Stanton, SCVWD (engineers report), S. Strelow, Strelow Consulting (initial study/negative declaration). May, 1995. "Santa Clara Valley Water District. Lexington dam modifications. Consisting of the engineers report and draft initial study/negative declaration."

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Los Gatos Public Library, Los Gatos

Abstract: The project described in this document is a modification of Lexington dam and spillway, intended allow the dam to safely contain the "maximum probable flood" and to restore the height of the dam crest, which has settled since its construction. The main environmental impacts anticipated are erosion and sedimentation. The project is not expected to raise the water level of the reservoir during normal operations or at flood stage. The Draft Initial Study/Negative Declaration includes descriptions of natural and cultural resources in the project area. A literature review and site visit were performed by Biosystems Analysis. Their full report is included as an attachment. No special status plant or animal species was found. Surveys for California red-legged frog, San Francisco fork-tailed damselfly, southwestern pond turtle and California tiger salamander were conducted on one day in November. The attached report contains descriptions of the area, a list of special status species that potentially occur in the area and a list of characteristic plant species. For cultural resources, a literature search was performed by the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University and one site visit was made by Tom Jackson of Pacific Legacy. No evidence of archeological of historic resources were found in the construction area. Two known archeological sites exist within a quarter mile of the site. They include midden deposits, lithic scatters and milling stations left by Costanoan people of the Tamyen language group.

Citation:
Earth Metrics, Inc. July 1986. "Lexington Reservoir master plan. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for County of Santa Clara Department of Parks and Recreation.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation , Administative Office, Los Gatos.

Abstract: This EIR evaluates the impacts of proposed recreational development at Lexington Reservoir County Park. Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation manages recreational use of the reservoir and adjacent lands under lease from the SCVWD. The park is 820 acres including the reservoir (440 acres), the shoreline and a 275 acre site at the northeast end of the lake. Proposed facilities include parking lots, a paved pathway system, water storage and septic tanks, relocation of boat launch, a swim center and sand beach, a footbridge, vegetation thinning, a rowing club facility, a visitor center and assembly hall, and contingent on construction of a new interchange at highway 17, a marina center, restaurant and picnic area. Impacts and proposed mitigations are discussed. The following plant communities are described as to occurrence on site and typical species: mixed evergreen forest, coast live oak forest, redwood forest, California mixed chaparral, and foothill grassland. A map of vegetation types is provided. Rainbow trout, largemouth bass, black crappie, redear sunfish, bluegill, smallmouth bass and channel catfish have been introduced to the reservoir, which is drained periodically for maintenance. A California Natural Diversity Database search indicated the presence of Metcalf Canyon jewelflower (*Streptanthus albidus albidus*) in the lower soda springs canyon, east of the reservoir. Mt Hamilton thistle, which does occur at nearby Guadalupe Reservoir, was deemed unlikely to occur this site. The western whiptail lizard (*Cnemidophorus tigris*), which is designated by Santa Clara County as locally depleted and unique, has been reported on the site, but was not found during field surveys in 1986. Archival research and field reconnaissance for cultural resources were carried out by Archeological Resources Management. A prehistoric site, consisting of a bedrock mortar and fire scarred rock, were found in the dam area. A known archeological site, CA-SCI-225, is south of the reservoir, outside the park. The Beaty property, which is proposed for acquisition by the park, contains a historic structure and a small midden site.

Fish @ Lexington <

Citation:
Earth Metrics, Inc. Jan, 1986. "Revised draft environmental impact report for the proposed Western California University." Prepared for Town of Los Gatos.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This EIR as prepared for a timber harvest by the California Province of the Society of Jesus and the Holmes Lumber Company on the Novitiate property on Bear Creek Road , approximately one kilometer west of Lexington Reservoir. The project involves selective cutting of redwood and Douglas fir on 321 acres in the drainages of Briggs and Aldercroft Creeks, which drain into Lexington Reservoir. Geologic hazards are discussed at length. Increased runoff and sedimentation are expected to result from the project, standard mitigation measures are proposed to lessen the impact. The biology section describes the site's habitat types as vineyard, grassland, coastal scrub and woodland. Tree species listed are redwood, Douglas fir, madrone, coast live oak, bay and tan oak. The report states that a California condor had been sighted just north of the property. A species list is included as appendix. Though the plan identifies the area as second growth it states elsewhere that some areas have never been cut (removed in later draft). No archeological resources are identified at the site. The Alma College buildings are identified as historic structures. Some portions of the site contain paleontological resources: fossil bearing miocene marine sedimentary deposits.

Condor sighting @ Lexington <

Citation:
Earth Metrics, Inc. Aug 1977. "Draft environmental impact report for a proposed timber harvest on the novitiate property in the Santa Cruz Mountains." Santa Clara County. 68 pp.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Town of Los Gatos, Planning Department, Los Gatos.

> **Abstract:** The project is the acquisition of the fifty-five acre Guadalupe College site by a private university. No new building would be constructed under the plan. The plan specifies a new fifty-one space parking lot and an access road from the campus to either Alma Bridge Road or College Avenue. The 7,100 foot long Alma Bridge access road would cross the Lexington Reservoir watershed. The College Avenue alternative would not. The biology section describes the plant communities on the site, chaparral, oak woodland, mixed evergreen forest and eucalyptus grove, and describes typical species of each. The Alma Bridge right of way is identified as high value wildlife habitat. No rare, threatened or endangered species were found on the project site. The California Natural Diversity Database indicates a generalized occurrence of the Metcalf Canyon jewel flower 1.2 miles south of Alma Bridge Road. (The report identifies the amphibians *Ensatina* and *Aniedes* as reptiles.) Serpentine soils occur on the site. Western whiptail, which is considered locally depleted and unique by Santa Clara County, is known from the project vicinity, but was not found on the site. Appendices include a list of plants observed along the proposed Alma Bridge Roadway and a list of potential wildlife species for the project area. Archival research and a surface survey for archeological resources was carried by Archeological Resources Management. No significant archeological resources were found. The full report by Archeological Resources Management is included as an appendix.

Citation:
Fago, C.E. and C.O. Stone. July, 1985. "Lexington fire watershed damage assessment and recommendations." California Department of Forestry. 15 pp. + appendices.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District, Administrative Office, Los Altos.

> **Abstract:** This is an analysis of watershed damage caused by the Lexington Fire of 1985, which burned 13,800 acres in the Lexington Reservoir watershed. Included is a physical description of the watershed and the public and private water systems that operate within it. Soils, erosion, slides and flood potential associated with the fire are discussed. An assessment of the vegetation burned by the fire and the probable regrowth patterns is included.

Citation:
Fisher, F.. 1973. "Observations on the Spawning of the Mississippi Silversides, *Menidia Audens*, (Hay)." California Fish and Game, 59:4. pp. 315-316.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Shields Library, UC Davis

> **Abstract:** The spawning behavior is described as observed in Lexington Reservoir, Santa Clara County, California, on May 11, 1973. This fish was introduced into California in 1967, originally in Clear Lake. (Copyright 1974, Biological Abstracts, Inc.)

Citation:
James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers. Oct, 1980. "Environmental impact report on Selected alternatives for wastewater management in the Lexington basin." Prepared for Santa Clara County. 68 pp.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir

Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This is a study of wastewater management alternatives for the Lexington Reservoir drainage basin. The area contains many single family residences served by aging septic systems which have been determined to pose a threat to water quality. The study was funded by a clean water grant from the EPA. Existing conditions are assessed, future growth is projected and 5 alternatives are presented. Improved on-site systems is judged the best alternative. Other than geohydrology, natural resources of the area are not discussed.

Citation:
Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. Oct., 1975. "California College of Chiropractic: supplemental report to accompany application for special use permit." Submitted to: Santa Clara County Planning Dept.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This report describes the effects of a plan to increase usage of an existing facility (Guadalupe College) in Los Gatos, and to build an access road to accommodate the increase. The access road would be built between Guadalupe College and Limekiln Road in the watershed of Lexington Reservoir. The report is primarily concerned with infrastructure and gives only a brief, general description of natural resources. Plants mentioned as occurring on the site include live oaks, native grasses, scrub oak and madrone. The water system of Guadalupe College is described in detail. A number of small springs, one of which is developed as a water supply, occur on the site. An engineering report included as an appendix states that the water supply should not be affected by the proposed access road.

Citation:
Santa Clara County Planning Department. July 1995. "Draft Environmental Impact Report. Los Gatos Country Club." 178 pp.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: The proposed project is a private 18 hole golf course and country club. The 210 acre site is west of Lexington Reservoir in the drainages of Briggs, Aldercroft and Bear Creeks, all of which drain into Lexington Reservoir. The project, if implemented, would have potentially significant impacts to drainage, water quality, biological resources, archeological and historic resources, aesthetic resources, traffic, noise and air quality. The report states that mitigation measures could reduce all of these to 'less than significant'. A biological resources report was completed by Environmental Collaborative, Richmond, CA and is summarized in the text and included as an appendix. The site contains mixed evergreen forest, oak woodland, open grassland, freshwater ponds and disturbed areas. The report describes each of these as to characteristic species and location. A vegetation map is provided. Thirteen special status plant species are identified as occurring in the vicinity of the project, but none had been recorded on the site and none were found during field surveys conducted in April-June, 1995. Twenty-three special status animal species are identified as occurring in the vicinity of the project. Eight of these are ruled out based on habitat requirements. Most of the rest were 'not seen' during field surveys. A dead sharp-shinned hawk was found on the site. Focused surveys for California red-legged frogs were conducted in November, and none were found. Focused surveys for burrowing owls were conducted and none found. Focused surveys for bats were conducted by Denny Constantine of Walnut Creek. Mexican free-tailed bats and Yuma myotis, two common species, were found. Archeological assessments were prepared by Holman and Associates of San Francisco. Previous Archeological work had been done on the site by Archeological Resource Management (ARM) in 1992 and Basin Research 1990. Five archeological resource areas had been found by ARM. They contained bedrock mortars, midden traces,

[illegible]

fire cracked rock, several Franciscan chert cores and a Monterey banded chert flake. Holman and Associates found no new sites and concluded that 4 of the 5 previous sites should be dropped from consideration (they couldnt find them). The remaining site, containing bedrock mortars is identified as prehistoric site CA-SCL-71. A historical and architectural evaluation of the site was prepared by Archives and Architecture of San Jose. Buildings associated with the Alma College complex on the site are identified as having historical significance.

Citation:
Santa Clara County Planning Department. April 1990. "Draft environmental impact report. Use permit request for expansion of Lexington Quarry."

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This is an EIR prepared for a proposed expansion at Lexington Quarry, which is on a tributary of Limekiln Creek, in the watershed of Lexington Reservoir. The proposed expansion involves 28 acres of the 54 acre Lexington Quarry Lease Area. The site contains approximately 2 acres of riparian woodland, 11 acres of oak woodland, and 13 acres of chaparral, most of which would be removed by the project. Revegetation plans are included. Runoff from the site would be collected in stilling basins, and then flow into Limekiln Creek. The Limekiln Creek area has been designated by the State Division of Mines and Geology as an 'area containing an aggregate deposit of regional or statewide significance'. Each vegetation type on the site is characterized as to typical species. Plant and animal species lists are presented as appendices. No rare or endangered species were found on the site, based on field surveys in March 1988 and a review of CNDDB records. No archeological resources were present at the site, based on field surveys and records searches by Archeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.. Their report is included as an appendix.

Citation:
Schott, M.C.. 1989. "Lake Canyon: a community's quest for satisfactory sewage disposal (California)." San Jose State University (6265) Thesis (M.A.). 110 pp.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Clark Library, San Jose State University, San Jose.

Abstract: Lake Canyon, an unsewered community of some 55 residences in the Santa Cruz Mountains of southwest Santa Clara County, sits adjacent to Beardsley Creek (which flows into Lexington Reservoir) which is a part of the County aquifer recharge system. This research presents an investigation of the options available for community treatment of a liquid waste, a characterization of attempts to document the problem, a questionnaire study of the residents' attitudes toward a community solution to the problem, and interviews with the twelve principal agencies and organizations involved in an ongoing attempt to resolve a long-recognized public health problem. Due to drought conditions, documentation has been difficult; most, but not all residents favor a sewer project. All agencies interviewed agreed some form of community sewage disposal system was necessary.

Citation:
Taylor, M.J., J.M Shay and S.N. Hamlin. 1993. "Changes in water-quality conditions in Lexington Reservoir, Santa Clara County, California, Following A large fire in 1985 and flood in 1986." USGS Open-file Reports, Water Resources Investiagtions, 92-4172. 23 pp.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Water Resources Center Archives, UC Berkeley

Abstract: In July 1985, a wildfire burned 22 sq mi of steep, predominantly chaparral covered terrain in 37 sq mi of drainage basin upstream from Lexington Reservoir. A series of subtropical storms produced 25.5 in of rain at the reservoir during February 12-19, 1986, with maximum intensities for 1 hr exceeding 0.8 in. Resulting runoff filled an empty Lexington Reservoir within 36 hours. The changes in water quality conditions of the reservoir and Los Gatos Creek that occurred as a result of the combined fire and flood are characterized through analysis of monitoring data collected before and after the fire and flood. After the flood in the spring of 1986, low conductivity, low chloride, and high turbidity runoff slowed the development of phytoplankton and suppressed population numbers by two orders of magnitude. This biological retardation occurred despite increases in the concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus of one and two orders of magnitude, respectively. During the growing season, water transparency increased as did the phytoplankton population, which rose to three orders of magnitude greater than that recorded during summer and autumn months previous to the fire and flood. Correspondingly, similarity indexes indicate that the phytoplankton succession recovered by summer and followed a pattern similar in composition to that of previous years. Trophic State Indexes calculated using values of water transparency, chlorophyll-a, and total phosphorus declined by 2 to 16 points, or about 10 to 75% decreases in biomass poduction for 1986. The opposite trends in phytoplankton numbers and chlorophyll-a concentrations may be attributed partly to the difference in cell volumes and associated with individual genera. (USGS)

Citation:
U.S. Dept of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration and State of California, Department of Transportation. 1996. "Draft environmental impact statement/report. Route 17 at Lexington Reservoir interchange." 172 pp. + appendices.

Watershed: Lexington Reservoir
Source: Los gatos Public Library, Los Gatos.

Abstract: This EIR is for a proposed project by Caltrans to construct an interchange and frontage road on highway 17 at Lexington Reservoir. The purpose is to provide safer access to the highway for five local roads. The Bear Creek Road loop interchange alternative was ultimately constructed. Biological and cultural resources are among the issues discussed. Natural plant communities on the site are mixed evergreen forest, oak woodland, non-native grassland and willow scrub. Native grasses *Stipa pulchra* and *Melica californica* are present on the site. The project was expected to remove 11 to 25 acres of "high value wildlife habitat". Two surveys for five special status species, Mt. Hamilton thistle, white rayed pentachaeta, glabrous allocarya, Metcalf canyon jewelflower, and California tiger salamander, were conducted in 1989 and 1990 and none were found. The EIR summarizes a historic property report prepared for the project by Basin Research Associates. The report found that there were no significant cultural resources on the site.

Vasona Reservoir

No documents were found that refer exclusively to the Vasona Reservoir watershed. See listings under the heading "Multiple Reservoirs", below.

Stevens Creek Reservoir

Citation:
Addis, L.. 1987. "Partial flora of Montebello Ridge Open Space Preserve." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 6 pp.

Watershed: Stevens Creek Reservoir
Citation: Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District, Administative Office, Los Altos.

> **Abstract:** A list of approximately 350 plant species which occur in Montebello Ridge Open Space Preserve. Includes common and scientific names, blooming period, color and family. The preserve is mostly in the watershed of Stevens Creek Reservoir.

Citation:
Colwell, R.R.. 1994. "Report to Montebello open space district. Rufous hummingbird banding project." Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District files. 5 pp.

Watershed: Stevens Creek Reservoir
Source: Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District, Administrative Office, Los Altos.

[illegible] hummingbirds [illegible]

> **Abstract:** A banding study of rufous hummingbirds was conducted to investigate the possibility of an elevational differential in sex ratio during migration. Female biased sex ratios had been observed at a low elevation banding station (CCRS) and this site provided high elevation data. A female biased sex ratio was also observed at this site, but numbers were too low to draw conclusions. Included with the report are tables of all birds censused, all birds banded and plants encountered at the study site.

Citation:
Environmental Science Associates, San Francisco. Feb, 1994. "Stevens Creek County Park master plan. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department. 188 pp + appendices.

Watershed: Stevens Creek Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation , Administative Office, Los Gatos.

> **Abstract:** This EIR assesses the impacts of implementing the Draft Master Plan for Stevens Creek County Park, which describes proposed future development, public use and management strategies. Population growth and urbanization are cited as the primary impetus for proposed development and management. The park encompasses 1042 acres surrounding and mostly in the watershed of Stevens Creek Reservoir. Development proposed for the park includes a visitor center, restroom facilities, footbridges, water system improvements, trail improvements and paving of the footpath in the archery range. Natural and cultural resources are among the issues discussed. Field surveys identified the following plant communities, which are described and characterized as to typical species: coastal and valley freshwater marsh, central coast cottonwood/sycamore riparian forest, mixed evergreen forest, coast live oak forest, northern coastal scrub, non-native grassland and northern mixed chaparral. No rare or endangered species were observed during three field surveys in 1991 and 1993. San Joaquin saltbush (*Atriplex patula var. spicata*), a category 2 candidate species, was observed in the northeast end of the reservoir parking lot in 1991, but was not seen in 1993. Appendix E lists and describes habitats of special status species which potentially occur in the area. For cultural resources, an archival search and field reconnaissance were carried out. The park is located in the Tamyen linguistic area of the Ohlone people. One archeological site is known in the park. It consisted of midden soil and a grinding stone (metate). The site which is cited as Reid, 1973, may have been degraded by the impacts of visitation. The area was also surveyed by D. Chavez in 1983. No new sites were found. Five historic properties have been documented in the park: the Villa Marina complex, the Guitierrez Winery, the Lake Resort Bar and Hotel and Soda Rock and Big Rock.

Some of these structures probably no longer exist. A few other historic house sites are known to park rangers.

Citation:
Hagley, G.D.. Aug, 1973. "EIR on proposed change in zoning from exclusive A to A1-100 of Montebello Rd. 3 miles west of Stevens Canyon Rd." Furnished by J Robert Dempster, prepared by Glen D. Hagley, Civil Engineering, Burlingame. 3 pp.

Watershed: Stevens Creek Reservoir
Citation: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This is one of the first EIRs prepared in Santa Clara County. It seeks a zoning change to allow subdivision of a property into 4 parcels for single family homes. The property is on Montebello Rd. at Flinlock Road, at T7S, R2W, S24, NW. It is in the watershed of Stevens Creek Reservoir. Intermittent watercourses are located on the site. The report states that effect on the watershed will be minimal. A list of common plants and animals found on the site is given. No rare or endangered species was found on the site. The report states that the extent of impact on wildlife is not known but that the introduction of domestic pets may affect ground nesting birds and some species may relocate.

Citation:
Noble, P.L. 1990. "Density of owls at Montebello Ridge Open Space Preserve, Santa Clara County, California." Western Birds 21:11-16. 15 pp.

Watershed: Stevens Creek Reservoir
Source: Midpenninsula Regional Open Space District, Administrative Office, Los Altos.

Abstract: This paper reports the results of owl censuses on the north end of Montebello Ridge Open Space Preserve conducted between March 1986 and June 1987. The study site is in the upper watershed of Stevens Creek Reservoir. Owl species were identified by calls. Tape recordings of owl calls were played at 100 meter intervals along set transects to elicit calls. Six species were detected: barn owl, screech-owl, northern saw-whet owl, great horned owl, northern pygmy-owl and long-eared owl. An analysis of the density of each species is included. Screech-owls were the most common, followed by saw-whet owls.

Citation:
Santa Clara Valley Water District. April 1985. "Planning study consisting of the engineer's report and negative declaration for the Stevens Creek Dam modifications. Project number 9191." 31 pp. + appendices.

Watershed: Stevens Creek Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This report covers the proposed modifications to Stevens Creek Dam and spillway as a result of instability during a Maximum Credible Earthquake (magnitude 8.5) and the lack of capacity of the existing spillway to pass flows resulting from a storm with a return period of 1 in 6,000,000 years. Solutions and cost estimates are included in the report, as well as environmental impacts and mitigation measures. Vegetation surveys conducted by Western Ecological Services Co. identify common oak woodland and chaparral trees as the dominant vegetation around the reservoir. A plant species list is given. Nothing is said about the animal life in the area, except that they are typical for the region. Also, the study area contains no significant populations of rare or endangered species.

Citation:
Western Ecological Services Co. March 1983. "Stevens Creek Dam vegetation and wildlife assessment." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District. 6 pp.

Watershed: Stevens Creek Reservoir
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

> **Abstract:** This assessment was performed in order to document botanical and wildlife resources at two sites, the potential construction zone at the existing Stevens Creek Dam and the potential borrow area on the eastern shore of the reservoir. The information is based on a field survey of both areas on February 11 and 24 1983 and a review of published information on rare plants, natural areas, and sensitive wildlife for Santa Clara County. The vegetation section identifies oak woodland and brush typical of Central California Coast Range as being predominant in the borrow site. A list of plant species is given. The construction site supports oak woodland, brush and grassland. A table summarizing the rare and endangered plants is also given. The wildlife section includes a table of species observed during the survey. Species of special concern that could inhabit the area but were not seen during the survey include golden eagle, white-tailed kite, cooper's hawk, red-shouldered hawk and great blue heron. The bald eagle and peregrine falcon, both endangered species, are also known to occur in this region.

[illegible]

Multiple Reservoirs

Citation:
Averett, R.C., P.R. Wood and K.S. Muir. 1971. "Water chemistry of the Santa Clara Valley, California." USGS Open-file Report. 24 pp.

Watershed: Stevens Creek, Lexington, Chesbro, Guadalupe, Uvas, Anderson and Coyote Reservoir
Source: Water Resources Center Archives, UC Berkeley

> **Abstract:** "This study of the chemistry of the water in the Santa Clara Valley, Calif., was made from 1967 to 1969. The primary objectives were: 1) to determine the concentrations of 17 minor elements and the range of these concentrations in water from streams, springs, wells of different depths, and water imported from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and, 2) to determine if naturally occurring minor elements could be used to trace the direction and rate of movement of water added to the ground-water reservoir through stream channels, percolation ponds, or recharge wells. A secondary objective was to assemble and analyze available chemical data on the major ionic constituents in the water of the valley."

Citation:
Boundy, J.J.. 1990. " Biogeography and variation in southern populations of the garter snake *Thamnophis atratus*, with synopsis of the *Thamnophis couchii complex*." Thesis (M.A.), Dept of Biology, San Jose State University. 114 pp:

Watershed: Lexington, Stevens Creek, Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Uvas, Chesbro, Almaden, Guadalupe and Vasona Reservoirs.
Source: ProQuest Dissertation Abstacts, on CD, UC Santa Cruz.

> **Abstract:** Variation in southern populations of the garter snake, *Thamnophis atratus*, is examined. Eighteen morphological characters are compared among eight geographically separate populations of California. Males and females are significantly different in half of the characters and are compared

separately. Variation in head morphology, scalation, and color pattern suggest the presence of three subspecies. A new subspecies, *T. a. zaxanthus*, is described for the Diablo and Santa Lucia Range populations. *T. a. atratus* is restricted to the Santa Cruz Mountains, and *T. a. aquaticus* to the North Bay region. A biogeographical model is proposed for the derivation of the three subspecies. Ecological factors and geological events are believed responsible for subspecific differentiation. Evidence is presented for retention of *T. atratus* as a species separate from *T. couchii*, and for recognition of subspecies. A summary of characteristics and distribution of the members of the *T. couchii* complex is provided.

Citation:
Brady and Associates. 1988. "South county joint policy plan . Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for County of Santa Clara, City of Morgan Hill, City of Gilroy.

Watershed: Anderson, Coyote, Uvas, Chesbro, Almaden and Guadalupe Reservoirs.
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: Describes environmental effects of the Joint Policy Plan proposed by the County of Santa Clara, the City of Morgan Hill and the City of Gilroy and describes alternatives and possible mitigations. The issues addressed are land use, population, employment and housing, municipal services, water quality, geologic factors, flood control and drainage, noise, hazardous waste and materials, vegetation and wildlife, historical and archeological resources and air quality. It does not refer directly to SCVWD watersheds; most of the impacts discussed are downstream from district reservoirs. Groundwater resources are discussed at length. An 80% increase in the population of South Santa Clara County is projected under the plan. Maps of existing and proposed land use, development pressures, groundwater subbasins, geologic hazards and water hazards are included. Contains general descriptions of natural and cultural resources in South Santa Clara County. Lists of rare and endangered species and of historic sites and structures in South Santa Clara County are given.

Citation:
Britton, L.J., R.F. Ferreira and R.C. Averett. 1974. "Limnological data from selected lakes in the San Francisco Bay Region, California." USGS Open-file Report. 79 pp.

Watershed: Calero, Anderson, Coyote and Lexington Reservoirs.
Source: Earth Sciences Library, UC Berkeley

Abstract: "Limnological data were compiled on 21 lakes in the San Francisco Bay area of California. The history of each lake and of its regulating agency is presented, along with methods used for data collection and analyses. The largest reservoir, Lake Berryessa, has a volume of 1,600,000 acre-ft, with a discharge area of 576 sq mi. Pilarcitos Lake is one of the smallest reservoirs, with a volume of 3,100 acre-ft and a drainage area of 3.80 sq mi. Eleven of the 21 reservoirs are open to the public for recreation. The most intensive shoreline development and use is at Lake Berryessa and Lake Merced. All but three of the 21 reservoirs were thermally stratified during the summer. Eight of the reservoirs showed evidence of dissolved oxygen depletion during the summer. Lafayette Reservoir and Loch Lomond are machanically aerated in order to increase the dissolved-oxygen concentration and lower the surface-water temperature. The lake waters ranged from hard (320 mg/liter) in Calero Reservoir, to soft (27 mg/liter) in Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir. Drainage from abandoned mercury mines in Santa Clara County has resulted in mercury concentrations in Calero and Lexington Reservoir fish. " (Knapp - USGS)

Citation:
California Department of Fish and Game. 1996. "Rarefind Report, California Natural Diversity Database, updated 12-2-96." 47 pp.

Watershed: Lexington, Stevens Creek, Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Uvas, Chesbro, Almaden, Guadalupe and Vasona Reservoirs.
Source: Coyote Creek Riparian Station

> **Abstract:** The California Natural Diversity Database, which is administered by the California Deparment of Fish and Game, catalogues reported information on rare, threatened and endangered species and in California. The informaton can be accessed by Rarefind, a PC-based software application that is updated periodically. Rarefind searches the database by species and by USGS 7.5' Quadrangles. A rarefind search was performed for those Quadrangles which include SCVWD reservoir watersheds, then lisings not occurring in SCVWD watersheds were edited out. The database contained lisings of 11 animal species, 15 plant species and 2 sensitive communities occurring on SCVWD reservoir watersheds. These are listed below:

Ambystoma californiense (California tiger salamander)
Rana aurora draytonii (California red-legged frog)
Ardea herodias (great blue heron)
Aquila crysaetos (golden eagle)
Asio otis (long eared owl)
Cypseloides niger (black swift)
Agelaius tricolor (tricolored blackbird)
Vulpes macrotis mutica (San Joaquin kit fox)
Clemmys marmorata (western pond turtle)
serpentine bunchgrass (community)
sycamore alluvial woodland (community)
Euphydryas editha bayensis (bay checkerspot butterfly)
Calicina minor (Edgewood blind harvestman)
Sanicula saxatilis (rock sanicle)
Balsamorhiza macrolepis var macrolepis (big-scale balsamroot)
Circium fontinale var campylon (Hamilton Thistle)
Coreopsis hamiltonii (Mt Hamilton coreopsis)
Lessingia micradenia var glabrata (smooth lessingia)
Streptanthus albidus ssp albidus (Metcalf Canyon jewelflower)
Streptanthus albidus ssp peramoenus (most beautiful jewelflower)
Streptanthus callistus (Mt Hamilton jewelflower)
Dudleya setchellii (Santa Clara Valley dudleya)
Arctostaphylos andersonii (Santa Cruz manzanita)
Clarkia concinna ssp automixa (Santa Clara red ribbons)
Chorizanthe robusta var robusta (robust spineflower)
Ceanothus ferrisae (Coyote ceanothus)
Castilleja affinis ssp neglecta (Tiburon indian paintbrush)
Fritillaria lilliacea (fragrant fritillary)

Citation:
Engineering - Science Inc. December 1992. "Negative declaration and expanded initial study weather modifications program (cloud seeding)." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District. 60 pp + appendices.

Watershed: Lexington, Stevens Creek, Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Uvas, Chesbro, Almaden, Guadalupe and Vasona Reservoirs.
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

> **Abstract:** This is and Expanded Initial Study of the weather modification program (cloud seeding) for the Santa Clara County. This proposed program will concentrate on the upstream watersheds of Anderson

and Coyote Reservoirs with the possibility of expanding to include watersheds of up to 11 Santa Clara County Reservoirs.. The purposes of this proposed program are to increase amounts of precipitation within the target areas, to improve water quality and to prevent or reduce continued subsidence in the ground water basin. Also addressed in this study are the potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures. Dominant vegetation habitat types in the primary target areas (Anderson and Coyote upper watersheds) are foothill woodland and grassland. Habitat types in the expanded project area (remaining Santa Clara County reservoir watersheds) include salt marsh, fresh water marsh, grassland, foothill woodland, chaparral, mixed evergreen forest, redwood forest, ponderosa pine forest, closed-cone forest and riparian woodland. A population of Bay Checkerspot Butterflies is known to reside near Coyote Reservoir and an updated list of threatened and endangered species, known or thought to occur in the target area, is given. No specific information on cultural resources is mentioned except for the fact that there would be minimum weathering impact on archeological and historic sites due to the increased precipitation.

Citation:

Harvey and Stanley Associates, Inc., and HEA, Division of Kleinfelder and Associates. June, 1984. "Steelhead management plan and institutional/financial analysis. Pajaro river habitat management study." Prepared for Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments. 64 pp.

Watershed: Uvas and Chesbro Reservoirs.
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This report is a product of a three year study conducted by the AMBAG under an EPA grant for water quality planning in the Pajaro basin. Objectives of the study were to rate stream reaches for steelhead habitat quality, to identify factors which limit steelhead numbers and identify threats to steelhead habitat in the Pajaro river basin. Uvas and Chesbro Reservoir watersheds are included in the study area. Steelhead populations were documented in Uvas and Llagas Creeks. Rearing habitat, as opposed to spawning habitat is identified as a limiting factor to steelhead populations in the Pajaro drainage. Stream flow reduction, sedimentation and migration barriers are identified as the most significant habitat problems. Uvas Reservoir blocks 7 miles of potential steelhead habitat, Chesbro blocks a limited amount. Streamflow alterations at these two reservoirs is also identified as a problem. Agencies with habitat management jurisdiction are listed and technical management options are addressed. Fish species re-establishment is discussed. Tule perch, speckled dace and Sacramento perch are no longer present in the Pajaro River watershed, possibly due to a pesticide kill in 1968. The report states that Sacramento perch and tule perch could probably be re-established in Uvas Creek.

Citation:

Harvey and Stanley Associates, Inc.. Aug., 1981. "Botanical and wildlife surveys of the proposed communications facility. Loma Prieta, Santa Clara County." Prepared for Watson Communications Systems.

Watershed: Lexington, Uvas and Almaden Reservoirs.
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This is a supplemental document to an EIR on construction of communications facility; 2 buildings, a 200 foot antenna and concrete pad on a half acre site atop Loma Prieta. Loma Prieta is the highest peak in the Santa Cruz Mountains (3791') and its north and east slopes drain into the watersheds of Lexington, Almaden and Uvas Reservoirs. Chaparral is the primary plant community on the site. Biological surveys consisted of 'several' visits during July and August 1981. Dominant plants are identified as yerba santa, coffee berry, chaparral pea, chamise and pitcher sage. Other plant identified as present at the site are Eastwood manzanita, rabbitbrush, buckwheat, golden yarrow, thistle (*Circium californicum*), buckbrush, poison oak, madia, horehound, cryptantha, California fusia, scrub oak, dwarf canyon oak and dwarf interior live oak. A table of relative abundance of plant species is given. Wildlife detected at the site were California thrasher, rufous sided towhee, wrentit, fox sparrow, Bewick's wren, southern alligator lizard, western fence lizard, gray fox, brush rabbit, black tailed deer and coyote. A description of Loma Prieta as a biological island is presented. Four species of special concern which could be present at the site, but were not found, are described: the sagebrush lizard, sage sparrow, black chinned sparrow and Brewer's clarkia.

Citation:
Leidy, R.A. 1984. "Distribution and ecology of stream fishes in the San Francisco Bay drainage." Hilgardia, 52:8.

Watershed: Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Guadalupe, Almaden, Lexington and Stevens Creek Reservoirs.
Source: California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

Abstract: "The distribution and ecology of fishes in 457 sampling sites on 175 streams of the San Francisco Bay drainage, California, was determined between 11 May and 10 October 1981. of 35 species collected. 22 (63 percent) were exotic to California and 13 (37 percent) were native. Urbanization has resulted in the alternation and destruction of many stream habitats within the basin, and in changes in the dominance of fish assemblages from native to introduced species. Four native species, *Rhinichthys osculus, Eucyclogobinus newberryi, Pogonichthys macrolepidotus,* and *Gila crassicanda,* are apparently extinct in study area streams in which they historically occurred. Several other species, *Oncorhynchus kisutch, Mylopharodon conocephalus, Hysterocarpus traskii,* and *Archoplites interruptus,* have experienced significant reductions in their ranges. The abundance of native fishes was positively correlated with the occurrence of other native species primarily in stream habitats with little noticeable human disturbance. The abundance of introduced fishes shows a significant negative correlation with the occurrence of native species. Introduced fishes occurred primarily in large, highly disturbed pools at low and intermediate elevations, often in channelized stream sections. Local extinctions of isolated populations of native fishes throughout the basin will continue to occur should aquatic habitat alteration continue at its present rate." (Author's abstract)

Citation:
Milliken, R.T.. 1991. "An ethnohistory of the indian people of the San Francisco Bay area from 1770 to 1810." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley. 674 pp.

Watershed: Lexington, Stevens Creek, Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Uvas, Chesbro, Almaden, Guadalupe and Vasona Reservoirs.
Source: Gladis database, UC Berkely

Abstract: The tribal people of the southern and central portions of the San Francisco Bay Area joined Spanish Christian missions over a thirty-five year period from 1776 through 1810. This dissertation documents the experience of forty-five independent political groups from their first contact with Spaniards until they joined Missions San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Clara. At the missions people were subjected to strictures on work and sexual behavior completely contrary to their previous life ways. Rule-breakers were flogged, while those who fled were forced to return. I argue that village groups moved to the missions when a significant portion of village populations came to view themselves as culturally inferior people deserving to be ruled by the foreign invaders. They were not forced into the missions by Spanish military expeditions. Spanish material wealth and military power called into question the value of traditional culture and the legitimacy of its supernatural sanction. New diseases, which decimated native villagers while hardly touching the Spanish settlers, served to reinforce doubts about the efficacy of native cultural practices.

This work documents fluctuations in tribal collapse, periods with few Christian conversions interspersed with periods of large-scale migration to the missions. It described aboriginal demographic patterns (age structures, mortality, population distributions) and the changes in those patterns brought about by introduced diseases and migrations. It also documents armed resistance movements against mission influence by the Luecha, Quiroste, Saclan, and Suisun groups.

Three appendices included with this ethnohistory contain a broad range of contextual information. Appendix I comprises demographic statistics (tribal populations, migration, mission mortality), as well as documentation of family reconstitution techniques used on mission vital registers. Appendix II provides a group-by-group discussion of the locations and languages (Bay Miwok, Coast Miwok, Costanoan, Patwin, Wappo, and Yokuts) of contact-period San Francisco Bay Area political groups. Appendix III contains thirty-four previously untranslated Spanish period documents pertinent to Indian-Spanish relations. (author's abstract)

Citation:

Planning Analysis and Development, Inc. Sept, 1994. "Santa Clara County general plan. Draft environmental impact report." Prepared for Santa Clara County Planning Department. 200 pp.

Watershed: Lexington, Stevens Creek, Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Uvas, Chesbro, Almaden, Guadalupe and Vasona Reservoirs.
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: An EIR for Santa Clara County's 1994 General Plan Update. The County general plan was last adopted in 1980, and this review is intended to reorganize the plan, incorporate new laws and information and improve coordination of countywide planning. The EIR contains countywide summaries of land use and natural and cultural resources and analyses possible impact to these resources under the plan. A number of areas are recognized that require special attention and policies, including the Los Gatos watershed and the south county. A map of agricultural soils is given, and includes some areas in SCVWD watersheds. A review of Williamson Act cancellations indicates that development pressure is increasing particularly in the south county. A list of mineral resources includes Lexington Quarry and Stevens Creek Quarry. The Biotic Resources section summarizes the occurrence of these resources in the county, based on existing sources of information. A map is given showing significant biotic resource areas identified by the California Department of Fish and Game as containing more than one special status species or unique habitat type. A table of resources found in each area is included. A list of all special status organisms occurring in the county is included as an appendix (not in this draft). Each habitat type found in the county is described. Possible impact to natural resources under the plan and proposed mitigations are discussed. The Cultural and Historic Resources section briefly summarizes resources in the county and discusses policies and regulations, but does not mention any specific resources in SCVWD reservoir watersheds.

Citation:

Rickman, D., K. Fish, K.E. Dickey Sr., C.K. Hart, L. Longa, J.R. Melton, A.T. Henley. 1981. "Water in the Santa Clara Valley: A History." The California History Center, De Anza College. 155 pp.

Watershed: Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Guadalupe, Almaden, Lexington, Stevens Creek Reservoirs.
Source: Water Resources Center Archives, UC Berkeley

Abstract: Chapter I: Farmers Unite for Water Conservation
by David W. Rickman

Factors such as uncontrolled flooding in 1911 as well as uncontrolled drought in later years, made the farmers in Santa Clara Valley aware of a need for a managed water system. They relied on nature to remedy the drought by bringing rains, however, this was a very short-term solution to their problem. Farmers realized they needed to think long-term, however, their preoccupations with the war going on prevented this from happening, so they continued to rely on short-term solutions.

Chapter II: Organization for Water - Rise of Economic and Political Interests

by Kevin Fish

The devastation of drought and flooding posed a great economic risk to farmers. Industrialization in the area promoted the need for a greater water supply and a way to enhance the cities attractiveness to settlers. The city believed that organizing a water system would prove to be beneficial for such purposes. The Jones Water Conservation Act of 1929 was passed and several water conservations districts were established. The goal of such districts was to make enough water available to meet the increasing needs of Santa Clara Valley. By 1934, voters approved the construction of the Valley's first six reservoirs. This was in part due to Leroy Anderson, the President of the Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District, whose plea to farmers was that eventually water would need to be stored in a system of reservoirs.

Chapter III: Dams and Reservoirs - Engineering Landmarks

by Kenneth E. Dickey, Sr.

Despite the depression, many dams were built at this time. The "Tibbetts & Kieffer Report," a plan established in 1929, outlined a need for containing water that would otherwise be lost to San Francisco Bay. Almaden, Calero, Guadalupe, Stevens Creek, and Vasona dams were constructed during the depression. Many years later Coyote (1936), Anderson (1950), and Lexington (1952) dams and reservoirs were built. This chapter gives a detailed description of the process of construction for Coyote and Lexington Reservoirs.

Chapter IV: Post-War Problems: Struggles For Authority

by Charles K. Hart

At this time, the economy changed from an argicultural one to a industrial-agricultural economy. The population increased, therefore, water needs also increased. This chapter also details the history of the Santa Clara Water District. As far as the floods that occurred at this time, had it not been for the Anderson/ Coyote/ Lexington Dams, damage to the area would have been much more extensive.

Chapter V: Vision of the Future - Total Water Management

by Lynn Longa

This chapter discusses the future of water management in the valley.

Chapter VI: Toward the 21st Century

by James R. Melton

This chapter discusses integrating water systems, reusing limited water resources, and The Great Drought of 1976 and 1977. It also discusses conservation measures to ensure a great water supply for the future.

Chapter VII: The San Felipe Project: 1949- 1980

by Albert T. Henley

The purpose of the project was to give Santa Clara and surrounding counties a supplemental source of water; upstream storage. This chapter describes the obstacles the project faced, such as arguments that it was not needed; that only developers favored the project, not the people. There was even the threat of legal action against the project such as an EIR, but all such opposition failed.

Chapter VIII: Financing the 80's

by Lynn Longs

This chapter describes the process of financing water management. It took 50 years, but the district was finally authorized to issue revenue bonds due to their higher interest rates and the fact they only require a majority vote. The alternative was general obligation bonds, favored by property taxpayers, and in need of a 2/3 approval.

In the end, a commitment to long-term planning is the key to stable, supported and successful water management.

Citation:
Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors. Oct., 1976. "Proposed application of rural residential variable density zoning district lands in the south Santa Clara Valley which are currently zoned A1-2.5 Acres."

Watershed: Anderson, Coyote, Chesbro and Uvas Reservoirs.
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This document is an EIR for proposed changes in Santa Clara County zoning ordinances. These changes create rural residential zoning major subdivisions cluster development and mutual water systems. Overall rural development is decreased over that allowed by pre-existing zoning but density of development would increase in some areas. Some of the lands affected by the changes are in SCVWD reservoir watersheds, and some resources are mentioned: nesting of wood ducks and great blue herons at Chesbro Reservoir, steelhead runs in Uvas and Llagas Creeks. The riparian areas of Uvas and Llagas Creeks are identified as having considerable natural values. Scenic routes and historical and archeological sites in Santa Clara County are presented in figure 7. The plan allows an increase in density of development in some riparian areas.

Citation:
Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society. 1990. "Birding at the Bottom of the Bay - A Site Guide to Seeing the Birds in Santa Clara County." Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society. 124 pp.

Watershed: Anderson, Coyote, Calero and Uvas Reservoirs.
Source: California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

Abstract: This book describes and details the various birds to be seen in the County of Santa Clara. Each chapter desribes a different area of the County including Stevens Creek County Park, Calero, Chesbro and Uvas Reservoirs in the Southwest, Coyote River County Park and Anderson Reservoir, and a detailed list of some of the special birds to be seen in the Santa Clara Valley. Each chapter is organized by geographical location and details such things as directions to the area, habitat, a suggested birding route,and a list of species to look for in those specific areas.

Citation:
Santa Clara Valley Water District. January 1980. "Planning study consisting of the engineer's report and final environmental Impact report for Anderson force main, cross valley pipeline, and Almaden Valley pipeline unit II. Project numbers 9235, 9232 and 9230." 84 pp. + appendices.

Watershed: Anderson, Coyote and Calero Reservoirs.
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This report outlines the Santa Clara Valley Water District's plans for expansion of its Water Distribution System through the proposed construction of Anderson Force Main, Cross Valley Pipeline and Almaden Valley Pipeline Unit II. The purposes of the proposed expansion are to transport, treat and distribute water imported into Santa Clara County by the Water and Power Resource Service through the San Felipe Division of the Central Valley Project. The biology and land use section identifies largemouth bass, redear sunfish, bluegill sunfish and channel catfish as occurring in Anderson and Calero Reservoirs. Fish in the Calero Reservoir have also been found to be contaminated with high levels of mercury.

Citation:

Thomas Reid Associates. Jan, 1995. "Santa Clara Valley Water District / Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Dept. Leases renewal project. Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study. Project number 5-9579-109." Prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District. 200 pgs.

Watershed: Lexington, Stevens Creek, Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Uvas, Chesbro, Almaden, Guadalupe and Vasona Reservoirs.
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This is an Initial Study of the environmental impacts of the proposed lease renewal between the Santa Clara Valley Water District and Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation for recreational use of Santa Clara Valley reservoirs by Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation. The lease agreement includes lands in the watersheds of all ten district reservoirs and two percolation ponds. The report includes physical descriptions, maps and aerial photographs of each reservoir area and descriptions of existing recreational use. Existing recreational uses include fishing, power boating, sailing, picnicking, camping, horseback riding, bicycling and hiking. The plant life section identifies unique botanical areas and unique, threatened, and rare plant species occurrence for each reservoir and tables are given summarizing these resources. The animal life section describes known occurrences of unique, threatened, rare or endangered species and a table summarizing these occurrences by reservoir is given. The section on archeological/historical/cultural resources summarizes the occurrence of these resources by reservoir, based on existing records. All of the reservoirs except Guadalupe, Uvas and Vasona, have known archeological sites.

Citation:

URS Research Company. April 1974. "Environmental Settings of the watersheds and floodplains of the Guadalupe River, Coyote Creek, and their tributaries. URS 7425." Prepared for George S. Nolte and Associates. 95 pp.

Watershed: Anderson, Coyote and Guadalupe Reservoirs.
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Camden Office, San Jose.

Abstract: This report reviews the environmental setting of the Guadalupe River, Coyote Creek and their tributaries, watersheds and floodplains. The objectives of this report are to outline the study area habitat and to look at areas where environmental impacts might occur due to future flood control projects. The vegetation section identifies vegetation communities found throughout Santa Clara Valley. The location of each community, however, is unclear due to the loss of the Exhibit Packet in this report. The wildlife section identifies breeding runs of Rainbow trout in the Los Osos and Middle Fork of Coyote Creeks. Sacramento suckers are also found in streams above Coyote and Anderson Reservoirs. A species list of fish found in several Santa Clara County reservoirs is given, as well as a summarization of endangered or threatened species known or thought to occur in the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek basins. The section on archaeological resources identifies the Coyote Creek Archaeological District, located within Henry Coe State Park, as a nationally registered "historic place". Also, three stratified mound sites (archaeological remains concentrated in layers of soil and debris) are known to occur east of Lake Anderson.

Citation:

Woodward-Clyde Consultants. 1992. "Assessment of mercury in water and sediments of Santa Clara Valley streams and reservoirs." Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.

Watershed: Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Guadalupe, Almaden, Lexington and Stevens Creek Reservoirs.
Source: Water Resources Center Archives, UC Berkeley

Abstract: "The objective of this report is to identify sources of mercury to streams and reservoirs contributing to the Bay within Santa Clara County. To accomplish this objective, the following tasks were performed :

1. Compile existing data on water, sediment, and fish tissue mercury concentrations in Santa Clara watersheds.
2. Identify and locate historical mercury mining locations within each watershed and/or sub-watershed (SWS).
3. Conduct a comparative evaluation of the existing sediment and tissue data within each reservoir to determine if significant differences exist between reservoirs.
4. Conduct a comparative evaluation of existing sediment and tissue data downstream of each reservoir to determine if a concentration gradient to the Bay is present.
5. Identify watersheds with elevated mercury concentrations and likely historical and/or current sources in each watershed that may contribute mercury.
6. Provide recommended control measures for identified sources."

Citation:
Zitney and Associates, ZM Associates. July, 1995. "Draft supplemental environmental impact report for the Santa Clara County trails master plan update." Prepared for Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation, 100 pp.

Watershed: Anderson, Coyote, Calero, Guadalupe, Almaden, Lexington and Stevens Creek Reservoirs.
Citation: Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose.

Abstract: This is a program EIR for the Draft Countywide Trails Master Plan Update of the County General Plan, which is a policy guide for acquisition, design, operations and maintenance of trails and trail related facilities. Many of these existing and proposed trails are in SCVWD reservoir watersheds. The Biological resources section reviews applicable policies and regulations, briefly describes the existing environment and lists numerous possible impacts to resources, all of which are considered 'less than significant' after mitigation. Appendix D is a biological inventory of proposed trail alignments prepared by H.T. Harvey and Associates. Approximately 250 trail segments are listed and cross-referenced to a list of resources that could be impacted. Appendix E contains a list of special status organisms, giving their legal status, habitat requirements and potential for occurrence on trail alignments. The Cultural Resources section summarizes applicable policies and regulations and discusses potential impacts, but no specific resources are described.

Appendix II

Refs Introduction:

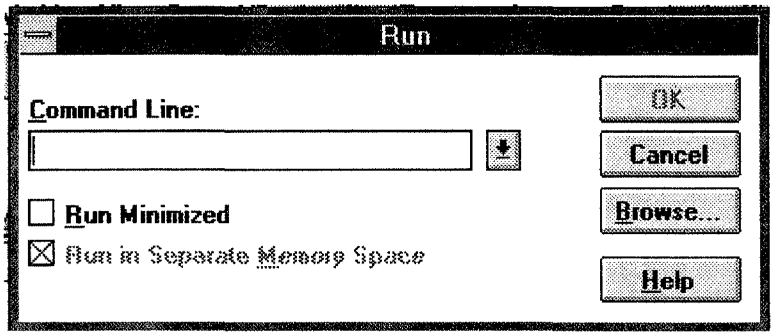
This section will cover a very brief introduction to REFS and the REFS database containing the references and abstracts for the project. This introduction will include the following instructions:

1. Installation for Refs
2. on-line help
3. Accessing the database

Installing Refs:

To install refs:

1 Create a subdirectory on your hard drive called REFS
2. Copy refs768.exe from the diskette titled "REFS DISK" subdirectory called REFS
3. From the program manager type
alt F R
Which will produce the following screen

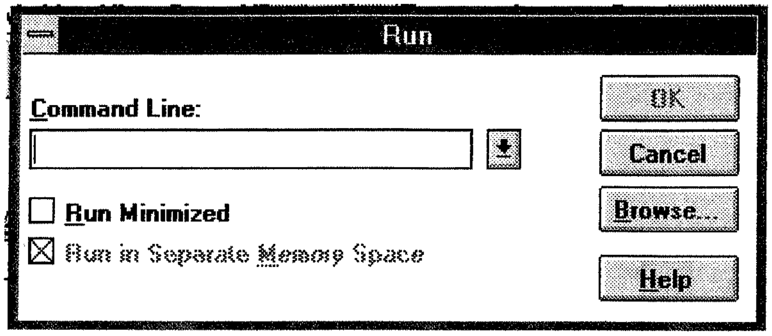


☐ Run Minimized
☒ Run in Separate Memory Space

and then type in refs768.exe in the command line and click on OK.

The files should then self extract.

4. Once again from the program manager type
alt F R which will produce the same screen as above



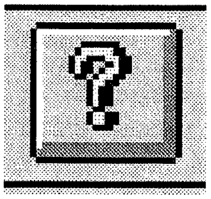
☐ Run Minimized

☒ Run in Separate Memory Space

and then type install.exe in the command line and enter
then follow the installation instructions on the screen.

On-line Help:

While refs does not have a manual, the on-line help is extensive. To use the help click on the help button



and follow the instruction. The **Introduction** section is particularly helpful.

Accessing the Database

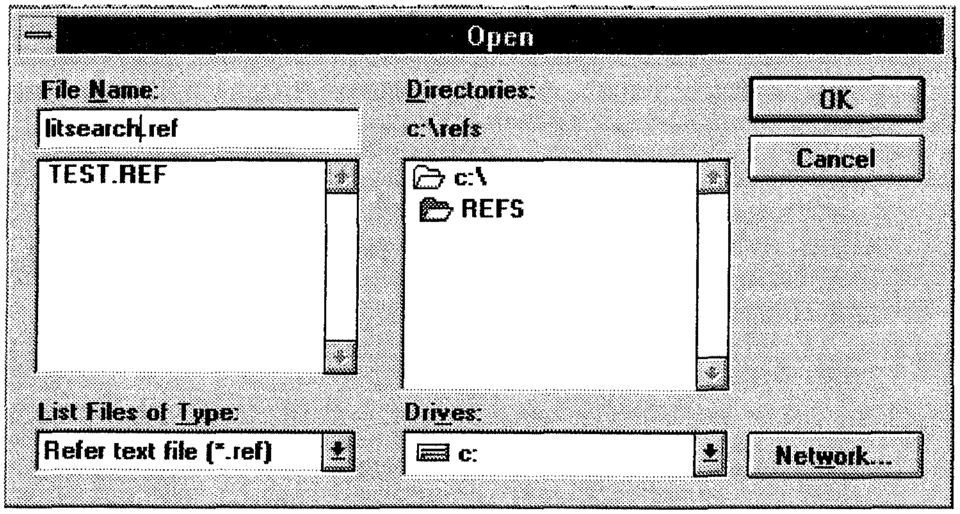
The data base is also contained on the Diskette labeled REF768 DISKETTE. It is contained in a file called:

litsrch.ref

To access this file,

1. copy it to the REFS subdirectory (or a subdirectory of your choosing).
2. Open REFS and then type

   alt F O to get the following screen:



If you copied the file into the refs directory, you can simply type

litsrch.ref

into the Filename dialog box and click O.K.. This will open the REFS database. It can now be searched, sorted, modified etc.